

THE AMERICAN

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MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON

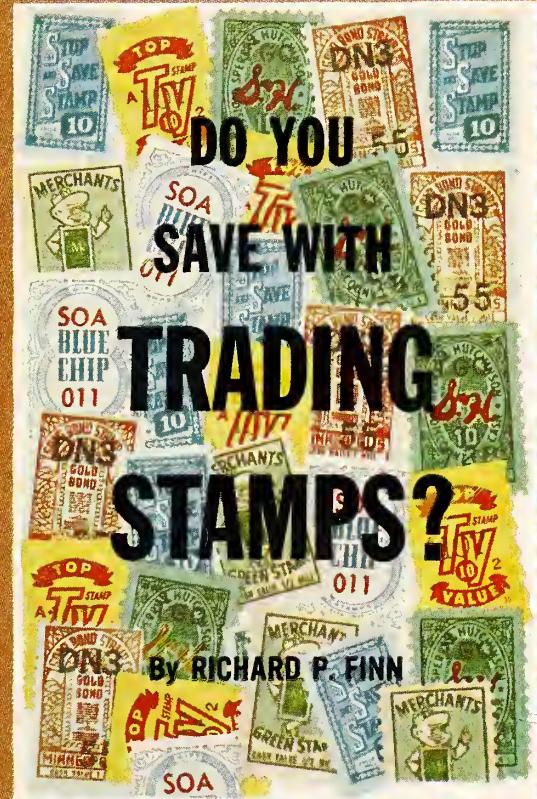
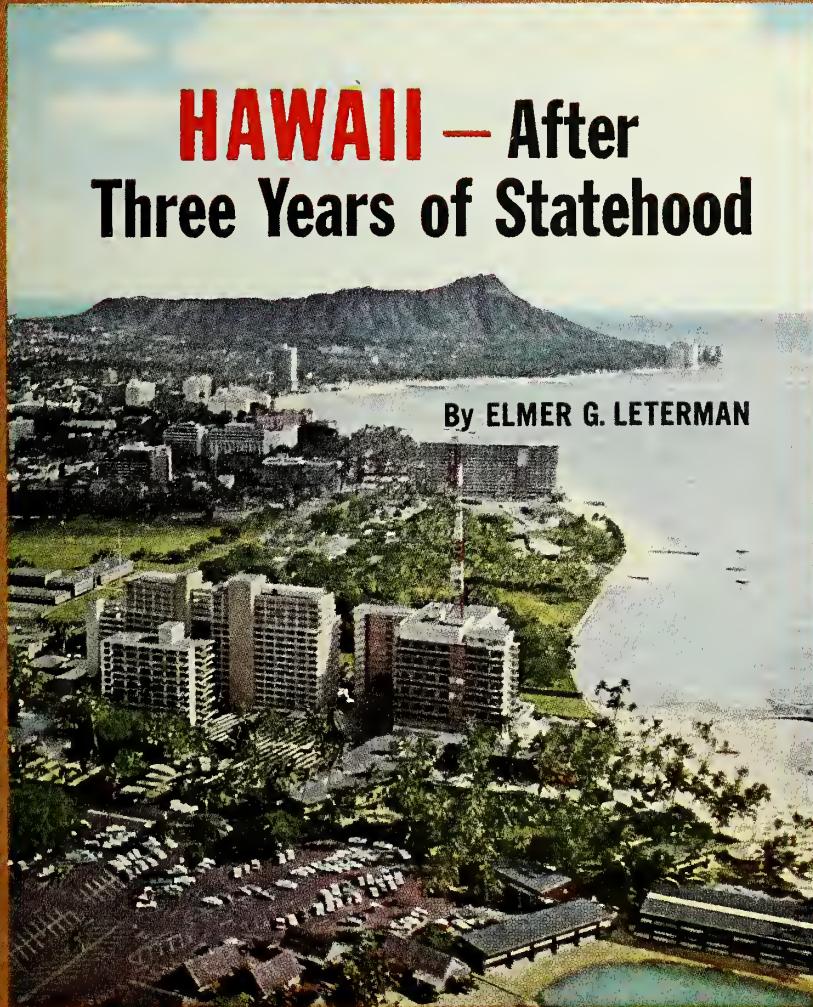
PRO & CON: THE BIG ISSUE

"SHOULD THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS BE APPLIED TO LABOR UNIONS?"

PRO: Rep. DON L. SHORT (R. North Dakota) | CON: Rep. JOHN F. SHELLEY (D. California)

HAWAII — After Three Years of Statehood

By ELMER G. LETERMAN





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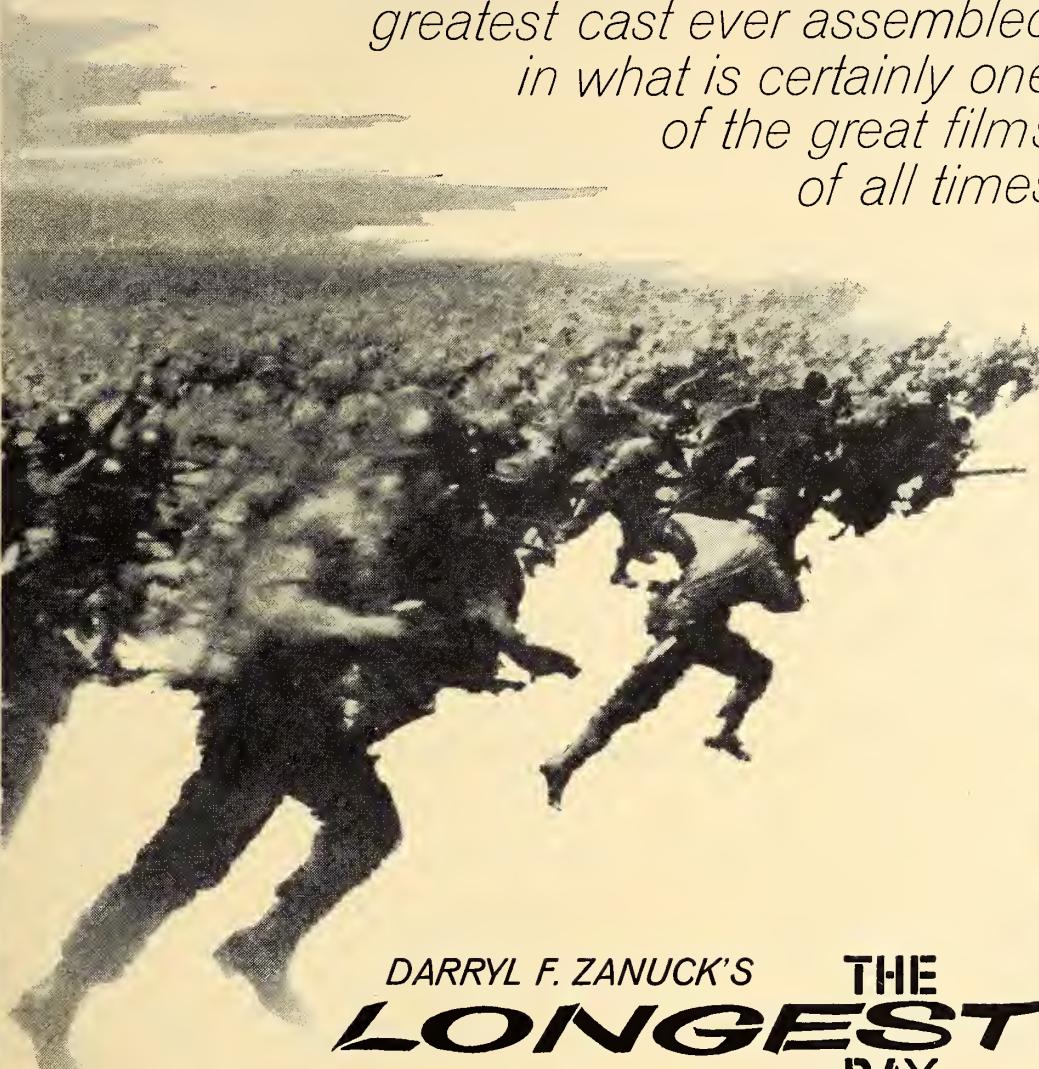


THE SPORTS-BRED 300



THE ECONOMICAL NEWPORT

This is the day that changed the world... when the thousand thousands swept the beach, when the sea swelled to overflowing with many armadas... when history held its breath. Here is perhaps the greatest cast ever assembled in what is certainly one of the great films of all times.

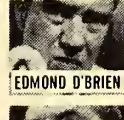
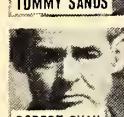
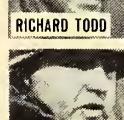
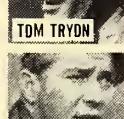
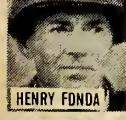
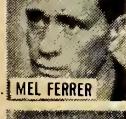
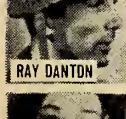
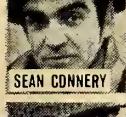
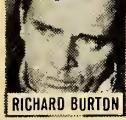
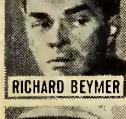


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The American

LEGION

Magazine

Contents for October 1962

THE BIG ISSUE—PRO & CON ARGUMENTS ON THE QUESTION: 4

"Should the Anti-Trust Laws Be Applied to
Labor Unions?"

Pro: Rep. Don L. Short (R-N.D.)
Con: Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Cal.)

HAWAII—AFTER THREE YEARS OF STATEHOOD 10

BY ELMER G. LETERMAN

*There is a new spirit in our
booming State in the Pacific.*

ANOTHER LOOK AT UMT 12

BY JACK RAYMOND

*Another highly controversial subject
that a lot of people prefer to ignore.*

DO YOU SAVE WITH TRADING STAMPS? 14

BY RICHARD P. FINN

*Four out of five families now
save stamps, and this tells why.*

RUSSIA'S MOST POPULAR RADIO STATION 16

BY DR. BELA FABIAN
AS TOLD TO NORBERT MUHLEN

*Where Iron Curtain people get
some funny and cynical ideas.*

FEWER FATALITIES PER MILE 18

BY JAMES C. JONES

*More attention is being given
to making our highways safer.*

WEAPONS OF THE BIG WARS 20

BY EDMUND S. McCAWLEY, JR.

*A visit to the West Point Museum
will prove rewarding to veterans.*

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 25

Departments

PERSONAL 3

YOU SAID IT! 6

EDITOR'S CORNER 7

ROD & GUN CLUB 8

NEWSLETTER 23

BRIEFLY ABOUT BOOKS 38

LEGION SHOPPER 43

PARTING SHOTS 48



OCTOBER 1962

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Personal

INFORMATION THAT CAN HELP YOU WITH EVERYDAY PROBLEMS

In assaying the long-range job market — one of the hottest topics inside (and outside) Washington today — start with these big, broad clues:

- **Geographically**, the fastest employment gains have been showing up in the South and the West.
- The white-collar class (professional, clerical, technical, and managerial personnel) continues to outstrip the blue-collar group.
- A **flood of young people** now is entering the labor market. Competition from this under-25 class will grow steadily over the next decade.
- An even more spectacular flood — women — is building toward a crest. Over half the increase in the labor force during the coming 10 years will be females. In fact, by 1970 some 50% of all women between the ages of 35 and 65 either will be working or looking for jobs.
- **Industries with healthy employment potentials** are construction, the various trades, the service industries, and government. Manufacturing, the biggest single employer, will hold steady. Farming is waning rapidly.

Looking the situation over by job types, here's what you see:

Excellent opportunities exist for teachers, engineers, all types of medical and dental personnel, all types of technicians, accountants, draftsmen, librarians, computer programmers and operators, social workers, secretaries and typists, sales personnel, skilled workers, servicemen, aerospace personnel, restaurant personnel, taxi drivers, and state and local government personnel (including policemen).

Medium opportunities are in store for architects, commercial artists, newspaper personnel (for suburban newspapers), bookkeepers, office machine operators, and Federal government personnel.

A gloomy outlook persists for musicians, candidates for the performing arts, airline pilots, and farm hands.

Meantime, two time-honored callings are having their ups and downs: Opportunities for **lawyers** aren't so bright as some years ago; but the shortage of **clergymen** is enormous.

★ ★ ★

The effects of the coming moon-shot are going to be felt on earth much sooner than on the moon. Already space-age research is producing this improved civilian gear:

Better, stronger batteries for cordless tools; better ceramics for kitchen-ware; new high-speed **woodworking equipment**; and a number of important pieces of **electronic medical equipment**.

Long-run, one of the most visible effects will be in **electrical merchandise** — appliances, radios, TV, etc. Because space vehicles are comparatively small, their communications and control equipment must be ultra-tiny (and ultra-reliable).

★ ★ ★

If you acquired any sizable property last summer, such as a home, it should remind you to **make a will, or check over the one you already have**.

Whatever you do, be sure a **lawyer helps you**. Don't take any chances on homemade documents (you may wind up willing your heirs little more than a lot of trouble). In getting expert advice, come prepared with:

All pertinent data on **yourself** (permanent address, social security number, employer, date and place of birth, employment contract if any, pension and benefit rights); data on **your marriage**; names, ages, and residence of your **relatives and beneficiaries**; data on **your life insurance**; a list and approximate value of your assets; data on any **debts and debtors**; names and addresses of persons you may wish to appoint as **guardians, trustees, or executors**.

★ ★ ★

Makers of electric toothbrushes foresee a small boom now that more and more responsible dental sources are praising the mechanical scrubbers.

In the past, there had been a fair amount of criticism about electrical dangers plus some questions about abrasion. As things stand today, it's pretty well agreed that if a brush is electrically safe and carefully constructed, it may do a superior job.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

The PIPE SMOKER'S Miscellany

TIDBITS, TIPS AND
TRIVIA ON THE
ART OF PIPESMANSHP



WHEN PIPE-CLEANERS WON'T WORK...

You've got a pretty well clogged-up pipe there. Here's what you do.

Hold the bowl over the spout of a boiling kettle and let the steam pass through it. Then dry thoroughly with pipe-cleaners, and leave a dry one in stem and shank overnight.



P.S. Remember to take it out before your next smoke, or you may find yourself starting this whole rigmarole over again.

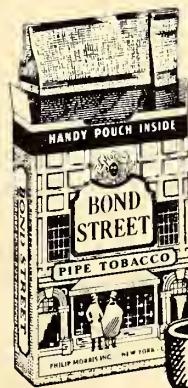


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WASHINGTON PRO&CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF

THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE:

Should the Anti-Trust Laws

PRO

Rep. Don L. Short (R-N. Dak.)

THE LEGISLATIVE history of our labor laws has convinced me that unless we put a stop to the abuses existing today, the effect on our nation will be catastrophic.

I have aligned myself with others who have seen need for such action, by introducing H. R. 9554, a bill identical to S. 2573, introduced by Senator McClellan.

This bill would make abuses of power by labor unions and their leaders in the transportation industry subject to restraint under the anti-trust laws. It would give Federal Courts power to enjoin paralyzing strikes in the transportation industry which threaten public security and the welfare of the nation.

The transportation system of a community or nation is the lifeline of its industrial economy, the keystone of its military defense structure. Those who control this system control our national welfare. Congress has the responsibility, and the public interest demands that something be done about disputes which harm innocent bystanders.

One of the largest and strongest unions is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, headed by Jimmy Hoffa, who has consistently wooed Harry Bridges, a well-known red-sympathizer, head of the longshoremen's union on the West Coast.

It is startling to note that under our anti-trust laws the United States' economic security can be jeopard-



ized by men like Hoffa and Bridges. Legislation is definitely needed to restrain such labor unions from exercising monopolistic power against the national interest.

The power possessed by labor unions and their leaders, such as these, permits to unions the same arbitrary dominance under the contract sphere which they control, that labor asserts belongs to no man.

Under the Constitution, no representative of government, including the President of the United States, has as much power as our labor unions. No business organizations or representatives of business are permitted to exercise such power.

Our present laws, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, give us no practical legal control over unions. Recent National Labor Relations Board decisions have legalized abuses that the Landrum-Griffin Act sought to eliminate.

Eventually, all labor unions should be brought under the same controls, and subject to the same scrutiny, under which management and industry are now forced to operate.

Our free enterprise system must not be weakened by trusts or monopolies in business or labor. If the welfare of the people and the security of our country are to be protected, undue power should be wrested from the hands of any man or small group of men, including labor unions and their leaders, as well as industry and business.

Don L. Short

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him----->

THE BIG ISSUES

Be Applied to Labor Unions?

CON

Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.)
Fifth District



AMERICAN ANTI-MONOPOLY laws have served to prevent the control of the market and of prices in the market. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that labor unions are subject to anti-trust laws if they act in concert with business or industrial firms to eliminate competition, control markets or fix prices.

A totally different situation arises when it is proposed that anti-trust laws be applied to the principal mission of the American labor movement—collective bargaining procedures. Placing unions under the anti-trust acts, made to appear as an act of equalization with industry, would destroy unionism and make collective bargaining impossible. Those who advocate anti-trust legislation for unions seek to return to so-called individual bargaining, which is nothing more than the outright imposition of terms by the employer.

Collective bargaining has been determined by Congress as an appropriate method of determining wages and conditions of employment. Bargaining may take place on a plant basis, occupational basis, company basis, regional basis, or industry basis, as conditions have determined. Industry as well as labor has an interest in determining the appropriate bargaining unit. Many employers would resist efforts to break up their bargaining units, be they associations of employers, or their own numerous plants throughout the country.

The objectives sought by those who speak of so-called "labor monopoly," or the excess of power of unions are not at all the same. Some would limit joint action by employees and thus would negate all collective bargaining. This would be the final result of most legislative proposals which would place unions under anti-trust laws.

Others seek to limit the size of the bargaining unit and, in effect, abolish the functions of the national unions. Still other proposals seek to make distinctions between what are said to be legitimate objects of collective bargaining and some preconceived idea of their own.

Anti-trust action can offer no solution to these problems. Collective bargaining could not survive such a straitjacket.

The goal of the proponents of bringing unions under anti-trust laws is not to prevent monopoly or to enforce competition, but to weaken and to destroy the effectiveness of unions.

The anti-trust laws are good policy for industry and for commodity markets because they preserve competition as the best regulator of economic activity. They are inappropriate and would be disastrous in the labor market, where public policy has long supported collective bargaining between industry and labor as opposed to the unlimited competition of every worker with every other worker in employment and wages. Workers are human beings and human beings are not inanimate commodities and objects of trade.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John F. Shelley".

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for October the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Should The Anti-Trust Laws Be Applied to Labor Unions?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Should Should Not BE APPLIED TO LABOR

UNIONS

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

EYE OPENER

SIR: I have just finished reading the article by Hon. Gordon H. Scherer "Key Targets of the Communists" in your August, 1962 issue and I feel that everyone in the U.S.A. should read it. It is an eye opener.

SHELBY WOODWARD
Louisville, Miss.

SIR: Congratulations to *The American Legion Magazine* for publishing "Key Targets of the Communists." This is the kind of information vitally needed by the American people to combat the present widespread atmosphere of indifference to communism, particularly among scientists and "intellectuals." The magazine has rendered a great public service in bringing such matter to light.

HERBERT A. PHILBRICK
Rye Beach, N.H.

SIR: May I commend *The American Legion Magazine* for its consistent pro-American, anti-communist stand. Especially informative was the article by one of the greatest Americans in our House of Representatives, Hon. Gordon H. Scherer.

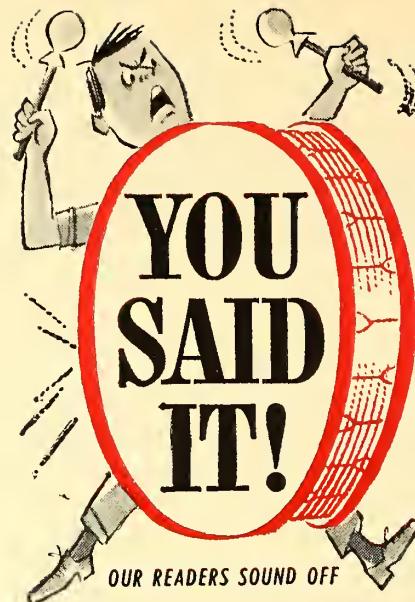
GEORGE PROULX
New Bedford, Mass.

SIR: Congratulations on "Key Targets of the Communists." I intend to see that every one of my friends reads this article. It is unfortunate that this article does not reach more of the uninformed general public. Most Legion members are already aware of the communist threat to our country.

GEORGE J. BURGESS
Portland, Ore.

UN-NO-WIN

SIR: We have been pursuing a "no win" policy ever since we tied our foreign policy to the program of the United Nations. The real essence of the "no win" argument lies in the fact that we are pursuing a purely defensive position in the cold war, and no one EVER won a defensive war. It should be no consolation to us in terms of the overall victory over communism that we have prevented the communists from taking over another country. The question is, "When are we going to win back the countries that have been lost?" When we can answer this question affirmatively, then, and only then, can we claim victory. Anything less can only be considered as a delaying action if we are really thinking in terms of ultimate victory. The fact that our leaders are not thinking in these terms is proof positive that what we have is a "no win" policy. I am sure that most of these leaders think that in doing so they are preserving peace, but in reality they are only making the ultimate showdown more certain. It is little wonder that Khrushchev is so confident, for he is playing a game of heads he wins and tails we lose. If our present policy is continued there can be only one outcome. Each new country taken over gives the communist world a greater share of the world's resources and makes the next conquest that much easier. They may suffer setbacks but



this will not offset the ultimate outcome unless we take advantage of the setbacks to help free the peoples who are in bondage. America must learn that we are either going to win the cold war or we are going to lose it. If we continue our present policy we are going to lose by default.

ROY M. BREWER
New York, N.Y.

SCHOOL PRAYER

SIR: After reading about the Supreme Court's decision on the simple prayer said in the schools of New York, I saw red. That's RED! Not pink, but RED! Americans, beware. Khrushchev has notched another victory over us through his "liberals" and do-gooders. Now the Civil Liberties Union and other do-gooders will probably see to it that our motto: "In God We Trust" will be changed to "In the Supreme Court We Trust."

PHILIP NOVOTNY
Yonkers, N.Y.

SIR: It is imperative that we do not allow our country to fall under the control of a small group of fanatical bigots. The perfidious Supreme Court ruling against school prayers can be nullified, but only if a majority of citizens make known their desire for a Constitutional amendment. Please urge your readers to demand that their Congressmen take immediate action.

MRS. MARY PATRICIA SIEGEL
New York, N.Y.

EARLY WALL

SIR: In the August issue, the report titled "Legionnaires Over There" adds to a large volume of material written about the Berlin Wall. I am unable to understand why the world is appalled by this wall built by Khrushchev & Co., and never appears to notice the larger one built 110 miles west of it by President Roosevelt. Without the first wall, the second one would be impossible.

IRA C. SHANK
Lodi, Calif.

JOHNSON'S FAST ONE

SIR: I read with interest "The Big Train" in your July issue, and it brought to mind an incident which took place at the time Walter Johnson was being signed. This story was told to me by a man who was present when it took place. At the time Blankenship, the scout, arrived in Weiser looking for Johnson, he was directed to the store where Johnson happened to be at the time. They were introduced by the clerk who later told me this story, and Blankenship remarked: "Let's go back in the alley and you can pitch me a few." After a few pitches the scout said: "Let's have your fast one." In the process of catching it, the scout was knocked flat on his back, and after picking himself up and brushing himself off, he and Johnson took the next Union Pacific train east, where Johnson was duly signed up.

R. T. WHITEMAN, M.D.
Cambridge, Idaho

PREMONITION

SIR: I have just finished reading "General Patton's Premonition" in the July issue. I only wish that this timely article could be printed in pamphlet form and distributed widely among Americans who badly need to be awakened to the so-called cold war.

PHIL D. SWING
San Diego, Calif.

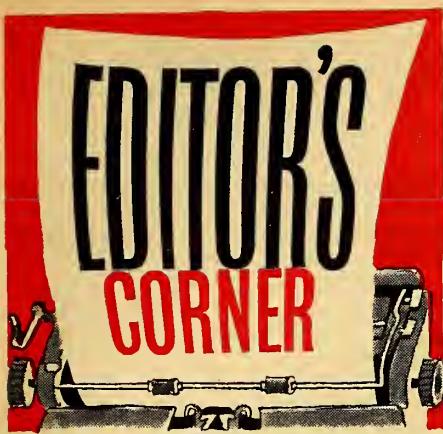
SIR: Larry Newman's article is most interesting in view of subsequent world events. It adds to the mass of evidence that the man to whom Patton undoubtedly referred as the "tin soldier politician," General George Catlett Marshall, was indeed a man of little understanding, and that he was the principal architect of the mess we now are in with the reds. Lord Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in his diary, described Marshall as a man of charm and dignity but said, "he did not impress me by the ability of his brain." This Britisher rated Patton as the greatest field general and MacArthur as the most successful strategist of the war.

J. BARTON FLEMING
Towson, Md.

SIR: I have just finished reading "General Patton's Premonition" and felt that I should write and express my thanks. As a former displaced person from Latvia, now under communist occupation, I am very proud that we still have people in the country who are not afraid to speak the truth about communism. Many times I have been discouraged but your excellent magazine has given me new hope that we will not let the communists come in and take over our wonderful country.

REV. RUDOLFS KRAFTS, Pastor
Our Savior's Lutheran Church
New Brighton, Minn.

Letters published in You Said It! do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: You Said It, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y.



ALL HAIL!

HERE SEEKS TO BE a growing interest in General George S. Patton. From the mail we received in response to "General Patton's Premonition," in our July issue, it is certain that the American people have a high regard for him, and a profound sympathy for the decisions that caused his bitterness.

Had General Patton been alive when the Russians recently sent two men into orbit simultaneously, there might have been another outburst from him. For if General Patton had had his way, the Russians probably would not now enjoy their present commanding lead over us in space.

On April 11, 1945, some of Patton's tanks operating near Nordhausen were flagged down and told of a fantastic underground factory nearby. Investigating, they found a veritable magician's cave that was the heart of Germany's V2 rocket program. Two days later, Major I. P. Hamille arrived from General Patton's headquarters with jeeps filled with experts and with orders to secure the installation intact. But later orders changed all this. "The orders I received," said Major Hamille, "were that Nordhausen was part of the Russian Zone and that all documents and equipment were to be left for the Soviets. This order came from very high up."

Fortunately for us, Major Hamille removed the almost completed rockets and many documents, but the tremendous manufacturing facilities had to be abandoned to the Russians. They could hardly believe that we could be so stupid and one Russian colonel was quoted as saying: "The Americans have given us all this! In ten years they'll regret it! Imagine — our rockets firing across the ocean!"

So — all hail Soviet science! And in paying our respects to the achievements of Soviet science, let us not forget such names as Grottrup, Eitzenberger, Buschbeck, Faulstich, Albring, Rösch, Umpfenbach, Hoch, Wolff, etc. These Herr Doktors were seized by the Russians and were put to work training the Ivans and the Andreis who are now running the Soviet Union's space program. Without them, and without the helping hand we gave them in 1945, who knows?

• • •

In paying our respects to the achievements of Soviet science, it would probably be ungracious if we neglected a few other

famous contributors. These are primarily famous for their work in the Soviet Union's developments in the atomic weapons field, but there is an obvious connection with Russia's guided missile program. We refer to such worthies as Bruno Pontercorvo, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, Dr. Robert A. Soblen, Klaus Fuchs, Alan Nunn May, David Green-glass, Harry Gold, etc.

So, as we said before, all hail Soviet science!

FOLLOW-UP

IT WAS BOUND to come, following the action of the Supreme Court in outlawing official prayers in public schools, but now there's a move to forbid the recitation of part of "The Star Spangled Banner" as a prayer.

The first step in the action was taken by a Mrs. Miriam Rubinstein, of Hicksville, N.Y., who obviously does not wish to subject her two children in the public schools there to this part of our National Anthem. So, with her husband, Alfred, acting as her attorney, she has asked New York State's Commissioner of Education, James E. Allen, Jr., to forbid the use of the offensive (to her) stanza. Following are the ringing words that Mrs. Rubinstein wants banned:

*Blest with victory and peace,
may the heaven-rescued band
Praise the Power that bath made
and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must
for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto:
In God is our trust.*

Also acting in the capacity of a Watch & Ward Society, to protect Americans from reminders of God, the American Civil Liberties Union apparently has found a new target. According to Congressman Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), "Now comes word that the American Civil Liberties Union is prepared to challenge the 'Under God' provision in the Pledge of Allegiance."

This last move surprises us. We thought the ACLU was too busy in court defending commies and purveyors of pornography to tilt with God.

HEADLINES

WE AGAIN GIVE YOU some basic material so you can write your own editorial. This time the subject is the missile gap. The ingredients for your editorial appeared on Page 8, *New York Daily News* for August 16, 1962:

REDS REPORTED READY FOR NEW SPACE FEATS

(Russians prepare to duplicate or surpass space twins' achievement.)

RUSSIANS BOSS SPACE, ASSERTS SAVANT LOVELL

(British astronomer paints a gloomy picture for U.S.)

BUGS HOLD UP SHOT AT VENUS

(Technical problems at Canaveral force a delay in space probe.)

WON'T CALL OFF SPACE PICKETS

(Head of the AFL-CIO Electrical Workers Brotherhood rejects government request to end picketing that stopped work at Huntsville, Ala., spacecraft center.)

New Guaranteed Fund-raising Plan gives you

MORE PROFIT FROM EVERY SALE!



Reach your goal easier, faster with Dolly Deere Candy

Here's what you sell:

A delicious assortment of chocolates with assorted natural centers . . . Brazil nuts, almonds, cashews, Virginia peanuts, grapefruit peel, orange crush, raspberry crush and raisins. Covered with deluxe dark and milk chocolate. Packaged in a handsome see-thru plastic serving container personalized with your organization's name, picture and/or insignia printed on the wrapper.

Here's how it works:

There's nothing to buy! Just order your candy and we deliver it — with us paying the freight. You pay for it after you sell it, and you pay only for what you sell. You keep 45¢ for every dollar sale! And you can return unsold candy to us! Think of it: not one penny invested on your part!

Here's how we help you sell it:

There is an experienced Dolly Deere representative right in your area to sit down with you and help you plan every step of the way! He's free, too!

Here's why you can't miss!

This isn't just another "assortment of chocolates." It's different — and everybody goes for it. All you need is enthusiasm! . . . the same enthusiasm that got your organization going in the first place!

Get all the details on the extra advantages offered by Dolly Deere, the fund-raising plan designed with your organization in mind. Clip convenient coupon below, mail today!

SEND COUPON TO:

Dept. AL-10
Dolly Deere Candy Company
Box 4830, Delaware Valley
Philadelphia 24, Pa.

Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the Dolly Deere Plan.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Organization _____

City _____ State _____

Age (if under 21) _____

Rod & Gun

FOR THE MAN
WITH AN INTEREST IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

WITH WINTER ON THE WAY, Joseph Paul Lopriore, of Worcester, Mass., recommends giving some thought to the winter-proofing of your guns. To do so, remove all oil or grease from the action with carbon tetrachloride (making sure you do so in the open because the fumes can be dangerous). Any lubrication you use should be designed for low temperatures, and if you use oil do so sparingly, using either a toothpick or an oil can that dispenses it in small amounts.

BATS IN YOUR BELFRY? If you want to try something new in shooting, find yourself an old barn or building in which bats have taken up residence. As they pop out of unsuspected openings at dusk, they will provide you with the most exciting shooting imaginable. Also the toughest. Even expert wingshooters find it hard to get a bead on the little monsters as they zig and zag at different altitudes. One shooter, who goes on bat safaris regularly and who has tried hitting them with every kind of shooting iron, from a 12-gauge double to a .22 smoothbore, says that the most practical loads are .22 shot cartridges or .410 gauge in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch size. His favorite gun is the Remington 572 pump because it permits him to get his shots off quickly and the magazine holds 15 cartridges.



A NEW SHOTGUN (which should be perfect for the foregoing type of shooting, plus many others) has just been announced by High Standard. This is its Flite-King pump model in .410 gauge. Selling for \$76.95, it comes in full choke only, weighs about six pounds, and will handle either 3-inch or $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shells. It will hold five of the latter, four of the former. It has a plain barrel, and stock and forearm are of American walnut.

A SIPHON BOTTLE which contains carbonated water under pressure, and which shoots it out with considerable force, makes an excellent fire extinguisher, says Rose B. Debs, of Miami Beach, Fla., who recommends it for anyone who does any outdoor cooking. Inexpensive and available in most communities, such bottles can also be used to give Smokey the Bear a hand by making it easy to douse the embers of any fire you build in the woods.

WE FREQUENTLY HEAR from readers who own firearms which they liberated or found in their attics. Invariably they are anxious to have the pieces identified and usually they'd like to know how much the

guns are worth. Getting such information is not easy but we have found an expert who says he will do his best to provide answers to these queries. His name is Ed Agaramonte and his address is 41 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Ed is a well-known gun dealer and collector and it will probably be hard to stump him. To assist him in identifying your firearm, give a complete description of the piece and trace or sketch proof marks, and other symbols that can serve as clues.



THERE'S NO QUESTION about who shot what bird when Paul Brey of Ontario, Wis., goes hunting with a partner. For such occasions he uses shells in which he has replaced the regular shot with the copper-coated variety. If there's any argument over who should get the bird, the kind of shot found in the fowl clinches the matter.

A CONSERVATION TIP from Mike Nigus, of Robinson, Kans., could mean better fishing in the not too distant future. He suggests that fishermen carry willow shoots and jab them into the muddy banks of the streams they fish. "By planting a few each time you go fishing," he says, "you will help to prevent erosion and before long the fish will be able to enjoy the shade and the cover your willow trees will provide."



THE MESH BAGS made of plastic which are now being widely used for oranges, potatoes, etc., can be put to good use by fishermen. John E. Stefanich, of Fort Myers, Fla., tells us how he employed one to fix his worn-out cotton minnow net. "I lit a match and held it to the bottom of the empty bag," he said. "This bag had been stapled to form a gathered bottom and the heat fused the net, making it tight and secure and strong enough to hold the bait. I

turned the top over the old frame and handle, sewed on loop over loop over the rim, and there was a brand new dip net at no cost. I tried tearing, stretching and pulling it and there was no damage."

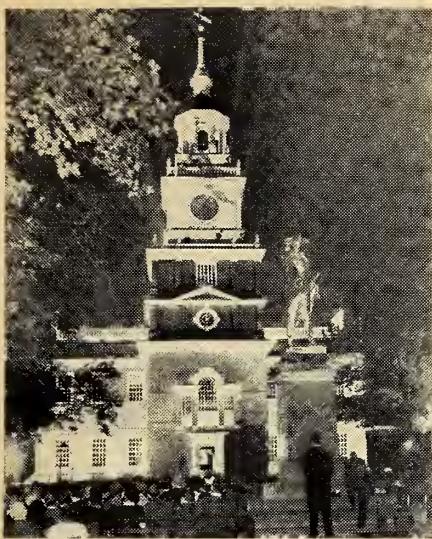
AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION has announced that nominations are now being accepted for its 1962 Conservation Awards. These Awards annually honor the work of 20 professional and nonprofessional conservationists, and select for special recognition the conservation activities of two nonprofit organizations. Ten of the awards consist of \$500 and a bronze plaque, and these go to professional conservationists employed by nonprofit organizations. Bronze plaques and citations go to ten nonprofessionals whose conservation efforts reflect good citizenship. Awards of \$500 each go to the two nonprofit organizations selected for their conservation activities. Nominations for awards should be submitted by letter to American Motors Conservation Awards Committee, Room 700, 555 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

AN OLD WASH TUB serves two functions when Albert Smith, of Muscatine, Iowa, goes camping. En route, it serves as a container which holds a lot of equipment and groceries. At camp, he turns it upside down over a fire and it becomes an excellent stove. For the latter purpose he cuts two holes in it; one along the rim and the other in the bottom (which becomes the top) to provide a draft. "It keeps the coffee pot warm all night," he maintains.

"THE STRONGEST GUARANTEE ever made on shotgun ammunition in the history of shooting" describes an offer just announced by Remington Arms Company, Inc., in connection with its plastic shells. In the unlikely event that one of the plastic shells made by Remington or Peters fails through some malfunction of the shell itself, you will receive 100 shells free. The reason for the offer is the Company's experience with them since they were introduced in 1960. Under conditions of extreme heat, cold, aridity, wetness, etc., which caused 100 percent failures in paper loads, the plastic shells performed perfectly. The guarantee covers power loss (up to one year from date of manufacture), perfect power sealing, and perfect ignition. Since the plastic shells won't absorb moisture, they are guaranteed to fit shotgun chambers; and they are also guaranteed against scuffing or splitting.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES which are left in leather belts for any length of time acquire a coating of corrosion which can interfere with the cartridge's performance and the action of the gun in which it is used. To clean this matter off the brass, Rex H. Wood, of Syracuse, N.Y., suggests rubbing it with bacon grease, and then wiping it off with a clean cloth.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y.



THE AMERICAN BELL

Twice nightly since July 4th, hundreds of Philadelphians and visitors to that city have witnessed a remarkable spectacle which dramatizes the birth of our nation. Called "The American Bell," it is a 45-minute show which stars Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, and employs actors in a secondary role. Indeed, the actors themselves are never seen as their voices utter the words of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and other Founding Fathers. Their voices, and lights both inside and outside the historic shrine, carry the action forward, reaching a high spot with the tolling of the famed Bell proclaiming liberty throughout the land.

The unusual technique that is used, called Lumadrama, was developed in France ten years ago. There it was known as Son et Lumière, sound and light, and it has been employed in historic spectacles at the Parthenon in Athens, the Forum in Rome, the Pyramids and the Sphinx in Egypt, and the ruins of Baalbek in Lebanon. Its success at Independence Hall will probably mean that it will be used at other sites in this country. Some under consideration are the Alamo, Mount Vernon, Gettysburg, and Monticello.

Special equipment used for "The American Bell" was designed by North American Philips Co. To provide the audio portion of the spectacle, magnetic tape is employed on a ten-channel playback unit. Lights are controlled by two thyratron racks, and sight and sound are synchronized by an intricate system of electronic relays and automatic switches.

No structural changes were made in Independence Hall to accommodate the show. The audience is seated outside in the square facing the Hall. Here they

(Continued on page 34)



YOU LOVE THE FLAVOR... AND EVERYONE LOVES THE AROMA!

■ When you light up your pipe with HALF AND HALF, the people around you enjoy it almost as much as you do. That's because no other pipe tobacco has such a delightful aroma—and such a distinctive taste. ■ HALF AND HALF is a mixture of choice aromatic tobaccos . . . specially selected and blended for mild taste and friendly aroma. So, relax and light up—your pipe is welcome everywhere when you smoke HALF AND HALF. ■ Buy and enjoy famous HALF AND HALF in the pocket pouch or vacuum-packed humidor tin today.

A CARGO OF CONTENTMENT IN THE BOWL OF ANY PIPE!

©THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



CONFIDENTIAL!
(For married men only.)
**YOUR BETTER HALF
WILL LOVE THE AROMA
OF HALF AND HALF!**

HAWAII...

AFTER THREE YEARS OF STATEHOOD



Downtown Honolulu today, with Waikiki and Diamond Head in background, viewed from Punchbowl Crater.

Statehood has brought new pride and a sense of participation to Hawaii's citizens.

By ELMER G. LETERMAN

HOW DOES IT FEEL to be a first-class citizen of the United States?"

On my visit to Hawaii in 1961 I asked my friends there that question. The query was, of course, rhetorical. I knew how they felt. How would you feel to win representation after years without it, even though you had been paying taxes to the United States for years? How would you feel to win the privilege of voting for President and being allowed to elect a Congressman and a Governor?

When Hawaii became our 50th State in 1959, it was a terrific shot in the arm for Hawaiians and all other Americans. Citizens from sister states who visited Hawaii for the first time after its statehood looked anew at the precious privileges they had always taken for granted. A renewal of faith and confidence in the ideals and guarantees of American democracy surged through the 50th State and the nation, a recharge of energy and determination to preserve those principles among free men everywhere; also a greater determination, I believe, to secure those same benefits for the enslaved

peoples of underprivileged countries.

I would list this challenge to the human spirit as the first among five principal effects upon Hawaii of three years of statehood.

A second effect of statehood is the trend toward retiring to Hawaii. On my first visit to Hawaii, 26 years ago, I went for a two-week honeymoon and stayed 18 months. If I were the kind who retired, I would be living there right now in a lovely home I bought on a mountainside overlooking the ocean. Instead, I've made 24 trips there in as many years. This retirement trend will be the *primary* factor in Hawaii's economy by 1970, in the opinion of J. H. Shoemaker, Vice President and business research director of the Bank of Hawaii. I believe him. I also agree with Henry Kaiser who predicts Hawaii's population will have doubled to one million by 1970.

A third effect of statehood is the accelerated pace of tourism, stimulated by the unprecedented publicity and promotion Hawaii has received since the great event, coupled with the gradual shrinkage of the time-distance-cost factor. "Once the romantic preserve of a few well-heeled travelers," as magazine editor Marion Gough observed, today our newest state is within the means of thousands who can afford a one-week vacation on an economy budget. I said thou-



Hawaii's Gov. William F. Quinn with his wife and two of their children at Honolulu airport press conference.

sands. A Curtis Publishing Company questionnaire makes it millions. According to the Curtis study, the number one dream vacation of 19,600,000 Americans is a trip to Hawaii.

Fourth effect of statehood is the increased volume of "foreign" investment, especially from the mainland, and the growing investment by Hawaiians in other countries and the mainland.

The fifth effect is the heightened commercial interest in Hawaii as a market, manifested by the increase in agencies and branches of mainland firms, the construction boom in plants, hotels, apartments, marinas, recreational facilities

Elmer G. Leterman is an Honorary Life Mayor of Honolulu. Author of "Personal Power Through Creative Selling," "The New Art of Selling," and "The Sale Begins When the Customer Says No."



Fast jet service between Hawaii and the West Coast has made Islands accessible.



Shoppers crowd Honolulu department stores.



Developers are snapping up land that formerly was used for cultivation of sugar cane and pineapples.



Of interest to ex-Hawaii-based servicemen is the "new" Honolulu. In the center can be seen the huge Ala Moana shopping center.

and shopping centers, and the fantastic growth of real estate values.

Don't think achieving statehood was easy for Hawaii. It was agonizing. The struggle for statehood lasted 50 years. Over 20 Congressional investigations were conducted on the islands. Bills for statehood were presented to the 80th, 81st, 83rd, 84th and 85th Congresses. Each time, failure. Finally the 86th Congress passed the Hawaiian Statehood Bill on March 12, 1959, and the people of Hawaii on June 27, 1959, voted for it on a statehood referendum. In August, 1959, Hawaii became our 50th State and 50 years of second class citizenship came to an end.

"What did we gain, along with our new status?" writes my friend, Ben Dillingham. "I think the most important thing we have gained is a new sense of responsibility . . . I don't think we acquired it overnight, for the habits and

thought patterns of many decades are difficult to change. But I believe that in the past three years more and more of us are realizing we have to adjust our thinking to the change that has taken place in our historic situation . . . we are no longer a ward of Uncle Sam, we are a full-fledged partner with the other 49 States that make up our federated national government, and we must assume the responsibilities of a partner. Our members of Congress must contribute their full share of leadership, on an equal footing with the Senators and Representatives of all the other States."

So speaks Benjamin F. Dillingham II, whose grandfather came to the Islands as a sailor in 1866, but who was told that everything was "sewed up tight" and advised to return to sea. Undaunted, the sailor dug wells for fresh water where people had no fresh water. He built plan-

tations on land where no one had been able to survive. Today, the Dillingham family fortune comes from real estate, cattle, coffee, transportation, the \$30 million Ala Moana shopping center in Honolulu, and the famous macadamia nuts (68,000 trees) which I introduced to the United States in 1938.

For many years Hawaii has been the racial melting pot of the Pacific, just as New York City was (and still is) the melting pot of the Atlantic community. You will find racial discrimination in Hawaii, but you will also find that it is a place where people of different ethnic backgrounds get along more harmoniously and contribute more to each other's cultures than in just about any other place in the world.

One of the great factors in fostering this racial harmony is the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii. In
(Continued on page 35)

PHOTOS BY WERNER STOY

ONE WOULD HAVE EXPECTED that the unhappy callup of Reservists in the Berlin crisis and the controversy over the Reserve programs in general would have led to a discussion of the entire question of compulsory military service.

Unfortunately, this did not happen. And a remarkable opportunity to get at a problem more fundamental than reserve programs is in danger of being lost.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 — the nation's draft law — is due to expire July 1, 1963. Ordinarily, this date would allow enough time to reassess the law and do something about it.

Congress however, has extended the draft law twice, virtually without debate. It may again become preoccupied with other matters and permit this year to pass without the necessary re-examination of the draft law that many critics believe is not, in application, universal or military; and does not permit adequate training.

The complaints and criticisms of the callup were reminiscent of what amounted to a national scandal in the hasty mobilization for the Korean War more than ten years ago. At that time, between 600,000 and 700,000 World War II veterans were summoned while about 1,600,000 qualified young men who had come of draft age were not called at all.

This time the scale was not in the same proportion, since only 150,000 Reservists were called. But the "pardon me, bitching," as Gen. James A. Van Fleet delicately characterized it, went beyond the usual griping over poor equipment, inadequate facilities and military muddling.

Many men asked, "Why me?" as they were torn from their jobs and families while their peers went unscathed. "Why anyone at all?" was another question, as the summoning of unprepared military manpower to cope with the Berlin crisis seemed like a propaganda device in terms of modern mobilization requirements.

These requirements are reassessed regularly. The draft laws and the Reserve laws together constitute the mobilization base. Yet something went wrong in the first significant resort to the draft and reserve mobilization laws since the Korean War. Why? The answer lies in the provisions of these laws and how they have been applied.

Under UMT, every young man, when he reaches 18, must register with the Selective Service Board in his community to be available for military service if he has not previously volunteered for service. Each physically fit young man between the ages of 18½ and 26 has a

basic six-year military obligation which must be completed in varying combinations of active duty and drilling with a "Ready Reserve" unit.

As a potential draftee, the young man of high school age is subject to 18 different classifications. These range from I-A (available for immediate military service) through various deferment possibilities, finally to IV-F (unfit for duty on physical, mental or moral grounds).

The draftee serves two years of active duty, usually in the Army since the other services normally maintain their authorized strength through enlistments. He then is obliged to join a Reserve or National Guard unit in his community for two years and engage in at least 48 weekly drills a year and go on two weeks of maneuvers each summer. He then is transferred to the Standby Reserve for two years. The Standby is just a list of names to be used in the event of mobilization for war.

A young man may choose, however,

be as little as *eight weeks*.

These few examples illustrate the complicated variety of possibilities. In a Fund for the Republic study a few years ago, it was estimated that "there are about 60 ways for a young man to fulfill his military obligation. The 61st way is to avoid it completely.

The inequities of the draft setup lie primarily in the fact that the application of the law is not universal. As one member of the Selective Service Board put it:

"The law says everyone must serve, but only half do. At present, for example, there are 9,000,000 men eligible for the draft, but 5,000,000 of them never will see military service of any kind because of low draft calls and the many possibilities for deferment and exemption.

"In our Board, the proportion is about the same as the national average. This creates a 'sucker' complex in many who are drafted and they leave for the service in a resentful frame of mind, cynical

Another Look at

There is no easy answer to the problem of getting men into uniform and keeping them in it.

to enlist in one of the military branches for varying minimum tours of two to four years. In most instances, he would then have no further Ready Reserve drill obligation, but would be identified in the Standby Reserve for three years.

He may enlist in one of the eight Reserve programs. If he joins the Army Reserve or National Guard, he must serve at least *six months* on active duty and *three to five and one-half years* drilling in the Ready Reserve. But if he joins the Naval Reserve, his active duty obligation would be *two years* and Ready Reserve obligation *four*.

In the Naval Air Reserve, however, his active duty obligation would be only *six months* and his Ready Reserve obligation *seven and one-half years*. On the other hand, if he joins the Air National Guard, his active duty obligation could

rather than eager to face a new adventure."

Yet without the draft, experience indicates that not even the Navy and Air Force, which have not recently used draftees, could get enough volunteers.

First among the deferred and exempted are those rejected as physically or mentally unacceptable. Obviously, there must be certain standards of adequacy for military life. But, the existing standards are based on the questionable assumption that every man in service must be prepared to cope with every conceivable combat test.

Actually, only a relatively small number of men in uniform serve in strenuous combat units and only a small number of them will ever hear a shot fired in anger. Yet, of the 1,300,000 American males who have reached 18 in recent years, more than one-third have been

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY SCHAARE



UMIT

rejected as IV-F. Among them is a high proportion of trick knees and heart murmurs that should bar them only from space travel.

"The current physical standards remind me," an official at the Pentagon recalled, "of the early days of World War II when every draftee had to have eye teeth that met properly. When someone bothered to find out why, we learned that this had been necessary in the days when soldiers bit the covers off packaged bullets."

Second in practice, although not in stature, is the deferment that is granted fathers. The theory here is that fathers

are wage earners and are needed to keep a family together. Administratively, it is pointed out, family heads cost the Government more in housing and other allotments.

The practice of deferring fathers discriminates, however, against young men who postponed marriage and children in order to meet their military obligation. It discriminates against those who cannot afford to raise a family. And it ignores the fact that many servicemen get married and become fathers anyway — at Government expense.

Third, students in good standing also are deferred. Thus, those students who

are financially well off and intellectually qualified to keep up their marks have a distinct advantage over those who are not so endowed.

These three groups together constitute more than 70 percent of the total number of persons who are spared from a draft callup at any given time. They are responsible for the charge that the draft favors persons of wealth and academic achievement, while it places the greatest burden on single or childless married men who have been unable for financial or personal reasons to qualify for one of the many deferments.

There are various other favored categories. Deferment is available to persons in vital defense jobs, elected officials, sole surviving sons in families that had one or more persons killed in combat, and conscientious objectors. Unlike war days, conscientious objectors are not given any non-combat assignments to equalize their sacrifice with those who are placed in uniform.

Sectional differences create inequities too. Selective Service Boards, who for the most part are credited with doing an admirable job, apply regulations differently. Moreover, young men who fall into the poor graces of the community frequently find themselves judged harshly at draft time. The draft thus becomes a penalty rather than an obligation.

The draftees, and to some extent the draft-stimulated volunteers in the Armed Services, feel themselves further victimized after completing tours of active duty and entering the Reserves. There are not enough training units for Ready Reservists, so less than half of those with drill obligations are required to fulfill them.

On the other hand, those who escape such drilling become irate when they are mobilized anyway. This was the case with the "fillers" in the Berlin crisis mobilization.

Take the 31-year-old college professor who had served two years as a draftee and was discharged as an Sp-4 (equivalent of Pfc) five years ago and never subsequently served in a Reserve unit. He expressed himself as follows:

"The possibility of recall in the Army is part of the price that a modern American has to pay for the enviable heritage of liberty which he enjoys. It is ironic, however, that a 31-year-old college professor should be recalled to serve as a radio operator — a job I was schooled for in the Army but to which I was never assigned and have not practiced — while the Army reduces its draft calls."

"I left 110 college students. The Army refused to delay until the end of the school year, although a wry sidelight is that most of my students were deferred in order to attend my classes. At the same time, I cannot help looking around

(Continued on page 33)

By RICHARD P. FINN

TRADING STAMPS — those little incentives that are driving the checkout clerks crazy down at Zilch Supermarket — are changing the face of retailing. One out of every seven dollars spent at retail in the United States involves trading stamps. Four out of five families are busy pasting them in books and this proportion will undoubtedly go higher now that Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., a long-time stamp foe, has capitulated. Although trading stamps were regarded as "fads" only a few years ago, it may soon be next to impossible to shop at a supermarket which does not give them.

Stamp volume has zoomed by about \$200,000,000 in the last four years alone and is currently pushing the \$750,000,000 per year mark in terms of stamps issued. In retail value of items purchased by stamps, the figure runs to \$800,000,000. The difference is accounted for by the fact that catalog prices are generally below the manufacturer's suggested list price.

Stamp growth is perhaps best exemplified in the rapid progress of the industry's acknowledged Big Daddy — Sperry and Hutchinson Co., which dates back to 1896. Sales of its S & H Green Stamps, currently estimated at \$300,000,000 annually, have risen 1,000 percent since 1950. S & H has higher profits per sales dollar than any of the nation's top 20 retailers with the possible exception of Sears Roebuck and Co. Many others among the 300-odd stamp companies are showing ruddy health.

What's behind Mrs. American Housewife's stamp of approval on stamps? Don't they cost her money as well as extra time and annoyance at the checkout counter? First, the author is convinced that one of the best reasons for stamps' success is that they represent a new form of enforced saving — something we inherently love. Mainly, however, they can't be frittered away or slid from a piggy bank in a moment of weakness. For years, we have seen the drawing power of enforced saving in the Christmas Club plan. Although hardly any banks pay interest on Christmas Club savings, millions of Americans avail themselves each year of this opportunity to plunk down five or ten dollars weekly to accumulate some holiday booty.

In trading stamps, the incentive for regular saving is nearly as strong. Most families save for things which are a little out of reach of their monthly cash budgets — a bicycle, barbecue set or luggage. The stamp people realize this; hence the average stamp premium catalog is loaded with non-essential items. Last year, for example, trading stamp companies re-



They may cost the housewife money as well as trouble at the checkout counter.

Do You Save With TRADING STAMPS?

Some little known facts about the stamps that are now being saved by four out of five families.

demption centers distributed over 1,000,000 units each of blankets, towels, rugs, clocks, luggage, glassware, room dividers, cookware, bath sets, dolls, lamps, card tables, chairs and hassocks.

Enthusiasm for stamps is strongest among groups which have to watch their pennies, such as younger families with sizeable broods of children and middling incomes. A recent S & H survey, conducted by the market research organization Benson and Benson, Inc., of Prince-

ton, N.J., showed that 84 percent of households from 21 to 34 years of age save stamps. Such families are likely to be dreaming of nice things around the house and are delighted to find a means of obtaining them other than via installment credit. By the same token, stamps redeemable for gifts will generally maintain a popularity edge over stamps redeemable for cash, since over a period of time, cash may have little or no remembrance value.

PHOTOS BY LEO CHOPLIN



But the happy ending comes when the carefully hoarded trading stamps are finally redeemed for a desirable premium.

Another key factor in stamp popularity is the concentrated purchasing power of the stamp companies themselves. They buy at rock-bottom wholesale costs and pass some of the saving along to the shopper. Sperry and Hutchinson receives an average of \$2.70 for every filled book from merchants franchised to use its Green Stamps. When redeemed by the shopper, this filled book will buy an average of \$3.20 worth of merchandise, based on prices in leading New York and Chicago department stores. Among other things, that 50¢ per book is what keeps you coming back for more. Incidentally, most stamp companies offer branded, nationally-advertised merchandise as a rule. This makes it easier for you to compare your catalog item costs against the price at which the same items are retailing in local stores.

Another reason stamp companies can

offer sub-list prices on premiums is that they deal in a relatively limited number of merchandise offerings. Most catalogs carry less than 2,000 items, while, by contrast, the New York department store Macy's has to inventory over 400,000 different items.

So far we've established that stamps cost money. But who pays the piper? Does the merchant who buys the books and stamps from the stamp company shoulder this cost or does he pass it along to you, the saver? It is important to understand that most merchants, particularly those in the very competitive food store business, operate on low profits per dollar of sales. And stamps add from 2 to 3 percent to your grocer's sales costs. To offset this, he has to increase his sales by 12 to 16 percent. If stamps fail to bring in this much additional volume he runs the risk of going out of business.

TIPS ON STAMPS

1. Save only one or two different stamps to obtain premiums faster. Time is the biggest enemy of stamp saving.
2. Patronize neighboring merchants who give the same stamps.
3. Keep your eye open for bonus stamps. Grocers gave \$30,000,000 worth away last year.
4. Check your stamp costs by comparing

standard grocery items in stamp and non-stamp supermarkets.

5. Save stamps which are well-known nationally if possible. The stamp business is getting very competitive and the small stamp groups are certain to be squeezed first.
6. Check the proximity of redemption centers before you save stamps. A 50-mile trip to pick up a toaster costs you money.
7. For incentive purposes, "hold back" a book for a headstart on the next premium.

Thus — make no mistake about it — the shopper has got to feel some of this added cost on his register tapes. True, it doesn't hurt much when spread out fractionally over numerous items. In fact, a couple of years ago the United States Department of Agriculture made a survey which disclosed no appreciable difference in prices in non-stamp and stamp-giving supermarkets. Nevertheless, this winter many shoppers noticed slightly higher prices in Eastern A & P supermarkets just prior to the big chain's introduction of Plaid Stamps. One group of A & P shoppers in Midland Park, N.J., presented the local supermarket manager with a petition opposing stamps, and a housewife in another New Jersey community ran a newspaper ad suggesting that A & P "stick to selling food at the lowest possible prices."

Conversely, in those few instances where stamp plans fizzled and were dropped, subsequent advertising always played up the "now you can have lower food prices" angle. If you want to find out exactly how much more you pay for stamps, the best way is to pick several grocery items at random and compare prices at nearby non-stamp and stamp-dispensing supers. That is, if you can find one that isn't doling out the little hunks of paper! You'll probably conclude that the difference isn't excessive at all.

In establishments other than supermarkets, your stamp cost may be greater or less. Businesses such as drug stores or department stores, which have higher

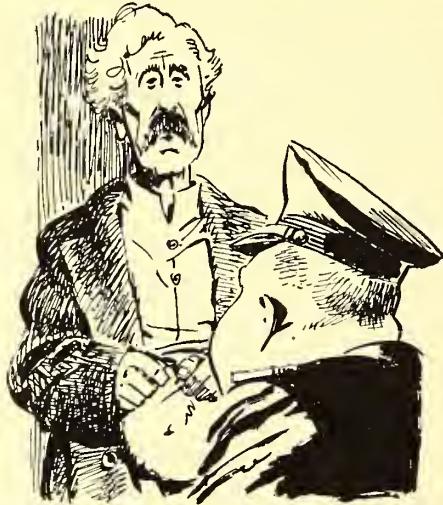
(Continued on page 40)

By DR. BELA FABIAN,
as told to NORBERT MUHLEN

WHEN SOVIET citizens whisper to each other a story that pokes fun at their communist rulers, they introduce it as "news from Radio Erivan." This gives it a ring of red respectability; for there indeed exists a radio station of that name in the city of Erivan, the capital of the so-called Soviet Republic of Armenia in the Asian parts of the Soviet Union. It broadcasts in the Armenian language and very few people in other regions of Russia hear and understand its programs. But a reference to this alleged communist source works like a wink with words; it hides as well as implies the anti-communist message of the story to follow.

Although official Moscow press conferences tend to be notoriously dull, with their cut-and-dried government-issued questions and answers, recently such a gathering produced sudden and sincere merriment among the participants. The attending Russian officials and newspapermen burst into laughter as soon as a questioner identified himself as the correspondent of Radio Erivan. This happened to be his real job, but the very mention of the station's name seemed hilarious to those present. So often is "Radio Erivan" quoted by Russians today — that is, so many stories are circulated by word of mouth, with credit to this source—that it is sometimes, in secret, called red Russia's most popular station.

Most "news from Radio Erivan" stor-



The old man wanted a passport to go to America to help his sick but sensible brother.

ies are jokes at the expense of the communists. Its funny stories, which have spread throughout the Soviet lands and which recent escapees from the red realm have told me, present an uncensored picture of present-day life behind the Iron Curtain as the man on the Russian street sees it.

Over the past months, cosmonauts have made the headlines of "Radio Erivan." According to its latest report, it

RUSSIA'S MOST POPULAR RADIO STATION



From Radio Erivan, an almost legendary station,

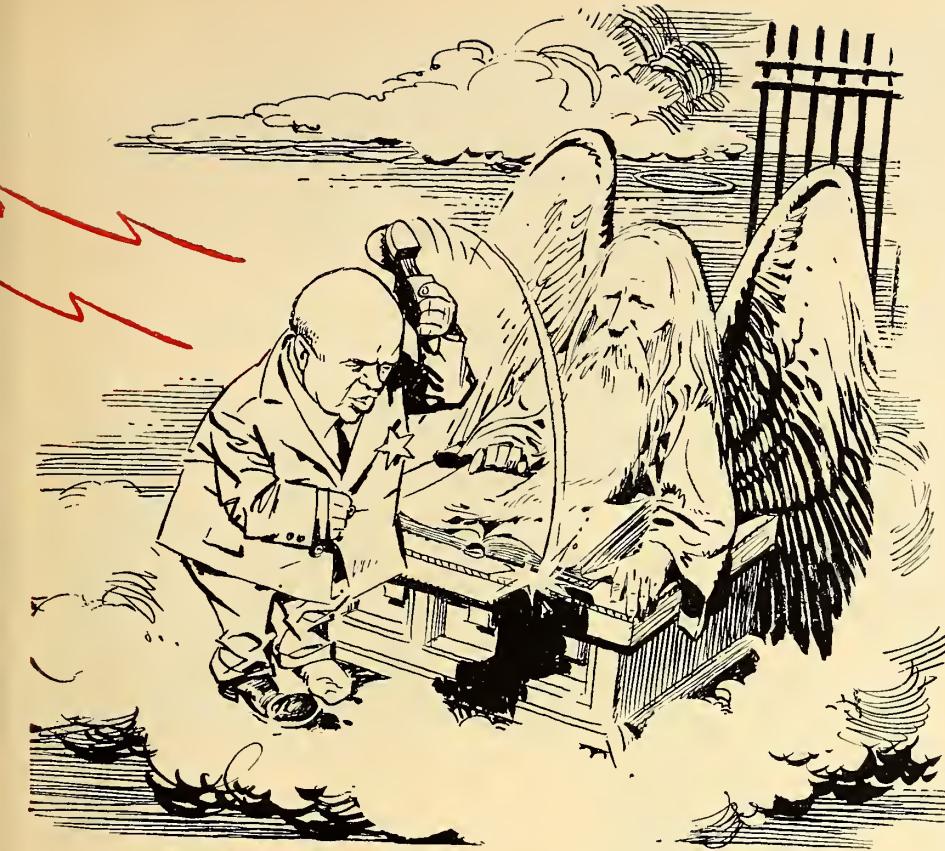
delightful stories circulate about the red bosses.

seems that astronomers of the Soviet Academy of Science discovered two stars missing from the firmament. When their finding became known, the chief of the MVD, or Soviet Secret Police, summoned Gherman Titov to his office. "Comrade," he informed him, "since you were the last person to visit the firmament, we have reason to suspect that it was you who stole these two stars." Titov paled. "But Comrade Khrushchev is my witness," he defended himself, "I haven't even been up there."

When a reporter from "Radio Erivan"

tried to interview the famed cosmonaut, he found only his children at home. "Where is your Dad?" he inquired, and the children told him: "He is out in space." "When do you expect him back?" "In about an hour." "And where is your Mom?" "She is standing in line in front of the butcher store trying to get some meat, so we can have a celebration when Dad returns from space." "When will she be home again?" "In four or five hours."

The "Radio Erivan" reporter finally tracked down the cosmonaut who report-



When St. Peter asked for proof of identity, Khrushchev pounded his shoe.

ed that on his space trip, he had had a conversation with the moon. "It takes me 28 days to circle the earth," the moon had said to him, "but you do it in a couple of hours — why are you in such a hurry?" "You'd be in a hurry, too, if you had just gotten out of the Soviet Union for the first time in your life," Titov explained.

When the cosmonaut's triumph was announced, a "Radio Erivan" reporter canvassed popular opinion throughout the communist-ruled lands. In Hungary, he visited a peasant woman who was scrubbing her floor. "Comrade peasant woman," he told her, "the Russians have just flown to the moon." She hardly listened while she continued with her housework. "Did you hear me," the reporter repeated, "the Russians are off to the moon!" The woman stopped, thought hard, then asked with a hopeful look, "All of them?"

Soviet stations gave a big play to the Moscow schoolchildren who answered all questions of their teacher in the proper Communist Party spirit. Their dialogue went somewhat like this:

- Q. "Who is your great father?"
- A. "Khrushchev!"
- Q. "And who is your mother?"
- A. "Russia!"
- Q. "What do you want to be when you grow up?"

ILLUSTRATED BY MORT DRUCKER



Radio Erivan proved conclusively that Adam and Eve were Russian.

A. "A Soviet cosmonaut!"

But "Radio Erivan" reported that one boy flunked the test. After he had also correctly named Khrushchev as his father, and Russia as his mother, when asked what he wanted to be in later life, he answered, "An orphan."

The Western World looms large in the "Erivan" broadcasts. Blow by blow, for instance, that station followed the trip of Professor Ivan Ivanovitch to foreign countries. As an atomic scientist of renown, he was one of the few Soviet citi-

zens whom the authorities permitted to travel abroad for a meeting of his colleagues from all over the world. On the first day after his departure, his wife received a postcard from him, saying: "Greetings from free Warsaw." On the next day he sent her a letter with the words: "Greetings from free Budapest." One day later she received another message: "Greetings from free East Berlin." For the next five days she did not hear anything and began to worry about her husband. But finally on the sixth day a cable arrived from him from West Berlin with the words: "Greetings from free Ivan."

A later "Erivan" broadcast publicized the story of a very old Soviet citizen who went to the passport office to apply for a passport. "Where do you plan to go, and what is the purpose of your trip?" the official asked him. "I want to go to the United States," he replied, and explained: "You see, my brother emigrated to New York 60 years ago; now his heart, his eyesight, his hearing, his legs are all quite weak, and he needs me to take care of him."

"Why don't you tell him to come back to our own great country?" the official objected. Answered the applicant: "But I told you, Comrade, my brother is sick, not feeble-minded."

Another Russian asked for a passport to the United States where, he explained, he wished to witness the death of capitalism. For this commendable purpose a passport was issued. When he returned from his visit to this country everybody wanted to know whether he had seen capitalism a-dying. "Yes, I did," he sighed. "and what a beautiful way to pass away."

The latest scoop of "Radio Erivan" was the discovery that Adam and Eve had been Russians. It presented convincing proof for this claim — neither had any clothes, and there was so little food that they had to steal and eat an apple in secret, strictly forbidden though this was. Yet despite everything, they were firmly convinced that they were living in Paradise.

Shortly after this, "Radio Erivan" publicized a statement on Soviet Hungary to the effect that, it too was a paradise, although it still had three shortcomings: First, a food shortage; Second, a housing shortage; Third, all atheistic propaganda notwithstanding, many men and women faithfully attended church. The listeners were invited to send in suggestions for the improvement of this situation, with ten rubles as the grand prize. The prize was awarded to a Hungarian who proposed: Closing the Eastern border which would end the food shortage, since the Hungarian crops could not be taken away to Russia any more; removing the Iron

(Continued on page 32)

By JAMES C. JONES

BACK IN 1956, Ford Motor Co. undertook a bold but temporarily futile business venture in the public's behalf. By openly recognizing that people can and do kill and injure themselves in cars, Ford with its 1956 models drove into territory hitherto assiduously ignored by all automakers. Nor did Ford roll quietly into its uncharted field of safety promotion; it devoted an estimated 30 percent of its advertising budget to the heralding of increased driving safety, and has since been plunking down about \$2 million annually to finance safety research.

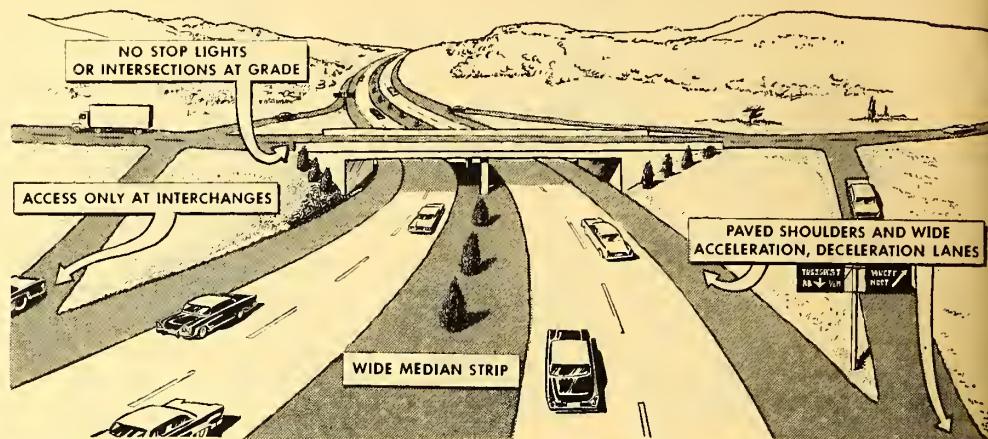
Prior automotive thinking held that it was not financially savvy to reflect out loud about the dangers of driving; the idea being that a company which admitted that it built a potentially lethal product might scare prospective buyers into the salesrooms of competitors who admitted no such thing.

If this assumed incredible naivete among motorists, it was a piece of pro-

models. But strangely, Ford did not escape criticism from competitors. Snarled one: "I noticed their engineers were quiet as mice about safety until the sales department began talking it up." The genuine reason for Ford's sudden interest in safety, he claimed, lay in the fact that Ford had made only a minor styling change. "Their '56s look almost exactly like their '55s. They

needed something new to sell."

"Lap belts?" groused another skeptical engineer. "A fraud and a sham!" Only a shoulder harness and belt combination, he said, would keep a passenger from jackknifing severely on impact. A Ford engineer retorted that Ford's studies indicated that the public would not tolerate that inconvenient device. "Safety" ordinarily is considered a digni-



Some built-in safety features which eliminate the need for decisions by drivers.



Radar is slowing down speeders. When the needle shows a violation the policeman radios ahead to have the speeder arrested.

motion dogma by no means unique to auto manufacturers. Does an arms company enthuse over its deer rifle's ability to kill humans? Do boat builders buy ads to chronicle the drownings of luckless water enthusiasts? No!

But Ford chanced it when its models came out in the autumn of 1955. At about the same time that 420 persons were being killed in highway accidents over the Labor Day weekend that year, Ford was beginning to tout such optional cost safety devices as lap belts, padded instrument panels, sun visors, and deep-dish steering wheels.

Ford had no exclusive claim to these items. In 1950, Nash offered seat belts, but limited its promotional efforts to a whisper. It discontinued the option when fewer than 500 belts were sold. Instrument panels with varying amounts of padding appeared earlier on, among others, Kaiser, Chrysler and Cadillac

FEWER FATALITIES

There is greater emphasis on building safety

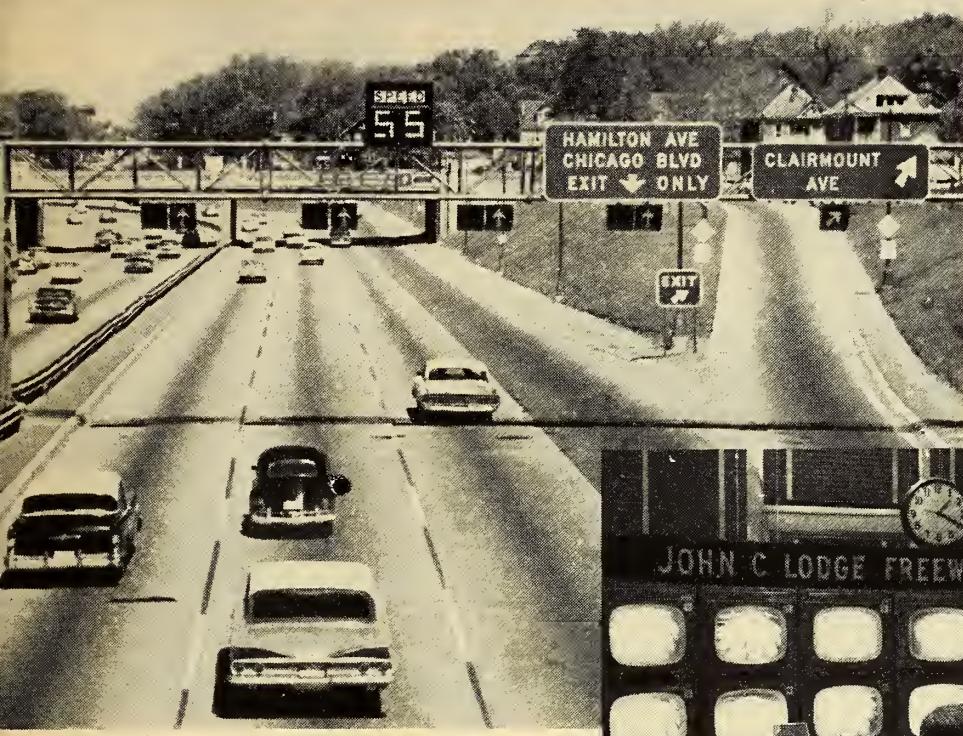
into highways and here's how it is being done.



The primary responsibility lies with the driver. The growing use of seat belts shows awareness of this.

fied word of flawless lineage, but in auto engineering circles its mere mention is usually certain to kick up a fuss.

In any event, Ford proceeded with its safety campaign, under the impetus of this slogan: "As safe and as snug as a seed in an apple," one of the less illustrious examples of advertising agency ingenuity. The public responded by agreeing all too thoroughly with the Ford engineer who had said that people wouldn't tolerate being inconvenienced by harness-and-belt combinations; they decided not to be inconvenienced by so simple a thing as a lap belt, either. Even after a three-year promotional push, only slightly more than 2 percent of Fords were ordered with lap belts. But, in the usual evolutionary fashion that almost any worthwhile auto device ex-



PER MILE

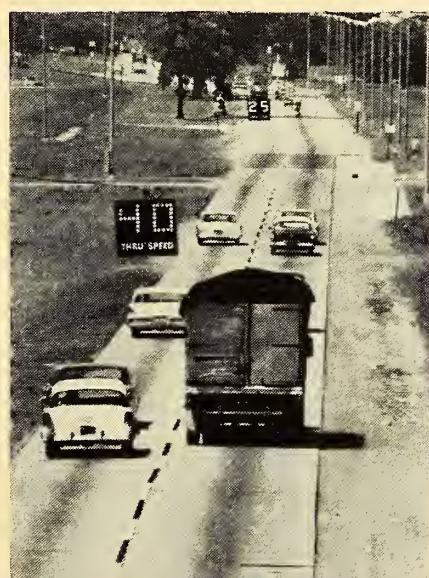
periences, belt demand began to grow slowly, so that by 1962 Ford was equipping about 8 percent of its cars with belts, and certain other companies were exceeding an 11 percent installation rate.

Helping to step up the pace were reports by such men as Indiana State Police Sergeants Elmer Paul and Gerry Howard, who, after 13 years of study, concluded that 43 percent of all traffic fatalities (about 38,000 annually) occur in "survivable" accidents. In other words, about 16,000 lives could be saved each year if motorists made full use of all available auto safety equipment. Another study maintains that lap belts alone, if universally used, could cut the death rate by 5,000.

Despite the public's general disinclination to employ those safety devices already available, various critics still harp at the industry for "failing to do enough." One series of complaints which appeared last year in a magazine prompted the Automobile Manufacturers Association to ask equal space to tick off the story's "fallacies." The publication claimed, for one thing, that the obvious



The photograph at upper left shows the John Lodge Freeway in Detroit where closed circuit TV permits traffic engineers to adjust lane and speed signals to changing traffic conditions. Above is the Freeway's control center.



A Traffic Pacer System developed by General Motors, signals the proper speed to miss red lights.

remedy to traffic casualties is Federal legislation prescribing safety standards.

In a persnickety mood, AMA contended that "Federal standards might very well put the brakes on continued progress by the industry. . . . Citing Federal regulation of common carriers in interstate commerce as a precedent for regulating the safety design of private passenger cars makes no more sense than saying that the existence of the FBI warrants nationalizing of all state and local police forces."

For all that rather aimless arguing, major advances in safety design are indeed maddeningly slow. From the 1956

through the 1961 models very little progress was made, except to refine safety items, such as brakes. It wasn't until the 1962 model year that all cars began appearing equipped with seat belt anchorages that made it easier for dealers to install belts; and with the 1963 model, all cars will come equipped with amber lights instead of white, for front turn signals. Tests show that amber light signals are more easily seen against glaring reflections than white light signals, and also provide greater contrast against headlamps at night.

But for sophisticated driver-aid instrumentation, automakers are still looking down the road. Victor G. Raviolo of Ford, foresees a device that would warn verbally of special conditions ahead. "It would require only one additional circuit in the regular car radio to act as a trigger," said Raviolo.

"Suppose that a crew is repairing a section of highway which dips between (Continued on page 39)

WEAPONS of the BIG WARS

Legionnaires will find a lot of exhibits that "preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars" at the West Point Museum.



At the end of "the Big War" the 75-mm gun that fired the first shell shot by American troops was paraded throughout the country. Above, as it is today at the Museum.



The Museum owns, but is not now showing, this spotting tower made for the German Crown Prince and used by him to observe the fighting at Verdun.

By EDMUND S. McCAWLEY, JR.

ON THE BANKS of the Hudson River at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in the shadow of buildings where men such as Grant, Lee, Pershing and Eisenhower cut their teeth on the basics of military training, stands Thayer Hall. While most of this vast, gray building is devoted to classrooms for cadets, a part of it houses the West Point Museum, one of the most fascinating collections of the artifacts, records and

history of warfare in the world. Open to the public seven days a week, the Museum traces the story of man's combat with his fellow man from the dawn of recorded time down to the present by means of a series of dramatic exhibits.

Veterans of World War I, World War II and Korea, find the Museum of special interest because of the many items it houses that are related to these conflicts. But the Museum is also an invaluable source of reference material for historians, scholars and West Point cadets.

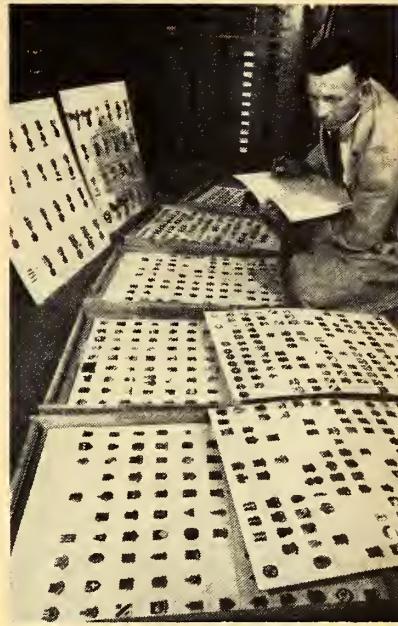
High spot of the exhibits is a WWI fire trench complete with sandbags and French Hotchkiss machinegun.



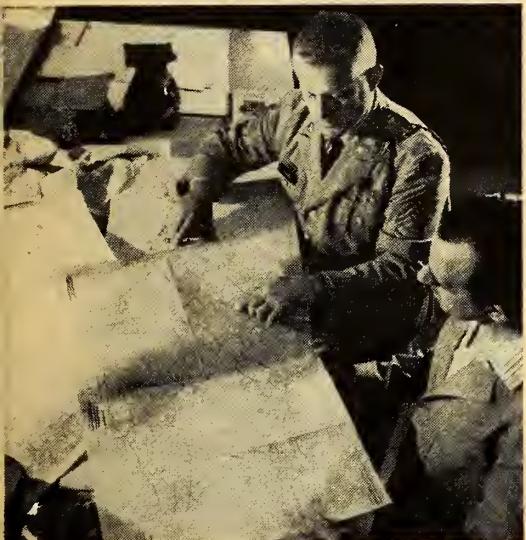
Cadet Ronald Melanson shows a visitor General Wainwright's sword.



General Patton is honored with this display which features his famous pair of revolvers. The pistols have ivory, not pearl, handles.



The Museum has a complete set of medals and unit insignia.



1st Sgt. Harry D. Evans, Jr., who took part in the Normandy invasion, studies one of the allied intelligence maps of that historic spot.

A complete description and analysis of the entire collection would fill countless volumes and require many years to compile. Even if the analysis were restricted to the items related to our three most recent wars, the task would be monumental. Indeed, numerous books have been written on just one phase, or one person, renowned in our military history, using the material available in the Museum for reference.

Since a complete description of the entire collection is obviously impossible here, let's take a high spot tour. One particularly interesting display is a replica of a World War I fire trench. Designed by Louis Paul Jonas, a noted sculptor and artist of Hudson, New York, it was planned to create the illusion, in the mind of the spectator, of

actually being in the trench. Further objectives were: to give some idea of how doughboys really lived and fought; to depict the desolation of "No-Man's-Land," and to show characteristic weapons.

Life size, the display portrays the scene as it might have appeared at dawn (or dusk). A French Hotchkiss machine-gun, the type issued to the first 12 American Divisions to land in France in 1917, stands in the foreground looking as though it is ready for instant action. A "duckboard" floor, brush "hurdle" walls, and sandbags are in place. An oil lamp hangs in one corner, while a listening post and dugout are part of the center wall. Broken trees, devoid of vegetation, give mute testimony to the devastating attacks which constantly must have raked the spot.

This exhibit, installed in 1958, is the result of exhaustive research on the part of the Museum staff, under the leadership of director Frederick P. Todd. Countless photographs, drawings, paintings and descriptions of fire trenches were studied when the display was being planned. While it is typical of many trenches that might have been used in World War I, the exhibit is not intended to represent any one particular place.

Research carried on in preparing the exhibit revealed many interesting facts about trench construction. Walls were of several types: earth, wooden framing, sandbags, brush "hurdles," corrugated metal, building stone, brick or a combination of several or all of these materials. In this exhibit, brick, metal and building stone are omitted since these materials were available only in certain places and were not typical of the majority of trenches.

PHOTOS BY JOE CAVELLO

Trench walls were always angled outward to offset danger of collapsing inward. Plain earth walls were usually used only in quiet areas, rear areas, or uncompleted or temporary structures.

Wood framing in trenches was of two types, rough and sawed. Since sawed material was usually in short supply and needed for other purposes, rough framing was most common.

Sandbags, usually made of coarse canvas or burlap, were generally filled loosely — about $\frac{1}{2}$ -cubic-foot per bag. After being placed in position, they were pounded down with shovels to a rectangular shape. Sandbag revetments were made by laying alternate rows of "headers" and "stretchers." The tied ends of the "headers" and the seams of the "stretchers" were put into parapets at the top.

Brush "hurdles" were used to shore up most trench walls. These were of basketwork construction, made of woven brush.

Mud, as any doughboy remembers, was almost as formidable an enemy as the Germans. In order to make floors as passable as possible in inclement weather, trench floors were either sloped to the back with a gutter along the rear to carry off water, or had a gutter along the center. Walkways made of wood grids, called "duckboards," were laid over the dirt floors as further protection.

The average trench was about six feet deep, with parapets another foot high on top. This provided basic protection while moving. To allow for firing over walls, steps were cut into them. These steps were about a-foot to a-foot-and-a-half wide and about the same distance from the floor.

Parapets were used to prevent mate-
(Continued on next page)

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rials dug out from falling back, to allow building of holes for rifle firing, and to provide further protection. Sandbags were usually used on the inner faces of the parapets — often with rifle loopholes. The rear walls usually were not sandbagged.

Obstacles such as barbed wire, cut brush, poles and the like were placed in front of the trenches to slow the enemy and force him into the field of fire. Barbed wire was a favorite, and it was always strung loosely — it was too easy to cut if taut.

Listening posts were generally built of framing protected by splinter-proof shelters made of a layer of logs six inches deep covered with about 12 inches of earth. Dugout covers were thicker, sometimes up to 20 feet, and were made of wood, sandbags, earth, stone and similar materials. Cover was always blended as much as possible with surroundings to avoid detection.

Another memorable display is the French 75-mm field piece which fired the first hostile artillery shell shot by American troops in World War I. Manufactured at Bourges, France, it was issued to Battery "C" of the Sixth U.S. Field Artillery which was commanded by Capt. Idus R. McLendon of Georgia. On October 23, 1917, it was hauled into position by hand at Bathelémont near Lunéville in France and it went into action. It was also in action on November 3, 1917, when the Germans made their first raid against United States infantry in which America suffered her first killed, wounded and prisoners of the war.

In its initial action, the French 75-mm field piece fired 24 shots, and before the end of the conflict it was fired more than 10,000 times. After the war it was paraded around the country and then retired to the West Point Museum. Still coated in camouflage, the piece bears hand-lettered inscriptions giving the high spots of its history on the shield, painted there, no doubt, by some exuberant doughboy at the end of the war.

While it is not presently on display, a particularly intriguing item is a German periscopic telescope reputedly used by the Crown Prince during the attack on Verdun. Captured at Montfaucon, France, by the 313th Infantry, 79th Division, under the command of Col. C. B. Sweezey on September 27, 1918, it was dismounted by the 3rd Division and presented to the Military Academy.

Montfaucon is a town 20 kilometers northwest of Verdun. The telescope was located in a chateau on top of a hill. The chateau was used as a German headquarters, and it is said that the Crown Prince viewed his troops with the periscope from there on several occasions.

The carriage of the device was on the

ground floor of the building and the perisopic part could be elevated through a hole in the roof. The whole instrument was surrounded by a reinforced concrete tower. Around the carriage, at the base, the walls were three feet thick. The periscope, when the device was extended to its full height, reflected its image through a tube. There was a gap of many feet, during which the image traveled through open air, to be picked up again by a second set of optics which transmitted it to the car-



"What's the matter with those people? Haven't they seen hunters before?"
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

riage at the base. There, the picture was reflected onto a large mirror giving the viewer a TV-size screen view of the scene being observed without the necessity of sticking his neck out where it might be shot at. Of course, the rig was hardly portable even though it traveled on wheels, unless the viewer wanted to sit out where he was exposed to enemy fire.

When the Germans retreated from the chateau, they made an attempt to wreck the tower by cutting the cables which held the periscope extended. However, the soldier assigned to the task made his cut at the top rather than the bottom and the tower did not collapse as intended. When our forces dismantled the instrument to ship it to this country, everything was intact except two broken cables and two broken lenses.

For many years the tower was displayed outdoors at West Point, but the elements began taking their toll and it was dismantled some time ago. It is now in storage pending location of a place for indoor display that is large enough to hold it.

World War II comes in for its share of fascinating exhibits and displays, too. One glass case, in particular, was of interest. It holds Gen. "Vinegar Joe"

Stilwell's campaign hat and shoes, which he wore in the Burmese campaign in World War II; Gen. "Skinny" Wainwright's service saber, which was given to him by his mother when he graduated from West Point; and one of the original pens used by General MacArthur when he signed the Japanese surrender documents on the U.S.S. Missouri in September, 1945. Actually, he used a number of different pens, passing them out to various distinguished observers as mementos.

"Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's campaign hat and shoes provide some particular moments for reflection. Battered and worn, they seem to carry an aura of that grizzled veteran of the China-Burma-India war theater. While looking at them, it is easy to conjure up a mental picture of Stilwell leading his ragged force of Americans, British and Chinese on the epic retreat from Burma in May of 1942. To him, that forced march through the steaming jungles to safety in Imphal, India, was a humiliating experience. As we know from history, however, he got his revenge three years later when he led the U.S. Tenth Army in the final battles for Okinawa. In the intervening years, he won fame by directing the construction of the Stilwell Road from India to China, helping to reopen the land routes to that beleaguered ally.

Old "Blood and Guts" Gen. George Patton has his spot in the exhibits, too. Another display case holds a pair of his ivory handled pistols, one a Colt .45 caliber single action revolver, Model 1873, and the other a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum caliber of modern design.

The story of Patton and his pistols has provided great fascination for many people for years. According to legend, he always wore two, but a letter in the Museum files from John J. McCloy who knew him well and saw him often during the war, says: "I never saw Patton wear two pistols at one time." McCloy also says he once saw Patton get very annoyed with someone who referred to his "pearl handled pistols." According to McCloy, Patton would have the speaker know that "only pimps or tinhorn gamblers ever carried pearl handled pistols." "His," said Patton, "were ivory handled."

It is interesting to note that Patton's Colt pistol has a long history predating World War II. The General carried it with him during the Mexican campaign in 1916 and in World War I. In Mexico, he is reported to have killed three attackers with it, one a Col. Julio Cardenas and the others, the Colonel's aides.

During World War I, Patton carried the revolver the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive when he led an infantry charge to take some German machinegun positions. Many of the troops

(Continued on page 31)



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

HOUSE EMASCULATES INSURANCE**REOPENING UNDER GAG RULE:**

In an openly farcical mockery of the legislative process, the U. S. House of Representatives on August 16 suffered itself to emasculate the proposal to reopen NSLI life insurance for WW2 and Korea vets for a limited time . . . and dashed any hopes that this session of Congress would make any amends for the failure of Congress, in 1951, to give veterans a deadline when their right to take out new insurance up to the \$10,000 ceiling was terminated without a day's grace.

"Newsletter" regrets that the entire tragi-comedy of August 16 on the House floor is too lengthy to be reported in full detail here...It is described at length in the August 31 issue of The American Legion National Legislative Bulletin, in 8 pages of this size.

Basically, what happened was that after the proposal to reopen the insurance had passed the Senate seven times; and after the Kennedy Administration had, this summer, withdrawn its objections and supported the proposal, the House Veterans Affairs Committee unanimously reported one form of the bill, HR12333, out to the House, recommending its passage.

The bill was then scheduled to go before the House under a suspension of the rules... There appears little doubt that it would have passed; very little, in view of the devious scheme which was then arranged to destroy the bill.

The Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Rep. Olin E. Teague of Texas (Democrat), withdrew it from the calendar and went to the Rules Committee to seek a special rule under which the insurance reopening bill would be heard by the House... He asked that the rule permit one motion only, namely one by Rep. William Ayres of Ohio, ranking Republican on the House vets committee, that the bill be recommitted to the Veterans Affairs Committee with instructions for its final emasculation... Controlling members of the Rules Committee (not without objection in their own body)

granted Teague the rule, which also included a provision that a limit of one hour debate would be allowed, that debate to be controlled by Teague and Ayres.

That was a very neat trick...A rule putting debate under control of the ranking committee members of opposing parties is supposed to insure fairness to opposing views . . . In this case it was an open secret that the ranking Republican and the ranking Democrat, Ayres and Teague, were acting together, not in opposition, and were not above using a rule designed to insure fairness to monopolize one point of view...Nor did the controlling members of the Rules Committee apparently feel any need to blush in granting a rule so openly tailored to reverse its true purpose. (Since August 16, commercial life insurance lobbies have credited themselves with exerting the influence on the key members of the House that brought on the legislative circus of that day...The National Underwriter of August 25 claimed that the blocking of the bill was the result "of insurance people working like demons"--a statement not put in doubt by Rep. Teague who, while acting as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee on a veterans bill, consulted with insurance lobbyists as the emasculation of the bill on the floor loomed, and attributed his actions to telegrams received by Congressmen from commercial insurance interests, according to UPI wire stories...Nor was the insurance lobby claim put in doubt by Rep. H. Allen Smith, Calif., who supported the proceedings . . . Asked by Rep. Roland Libonati, of Illinois, if crippling of the bill was not purely to favor insurance companies, Smith ducked the question...Pressed further by Libonati, Smith then admitted that his interest was in denying the insurance to potential customers for "private enterprise.")

On Aug. 16, everything went off as planned...The bill was recommitted to Teague, and Teague on the spot reported it back with the changes ordered in Ayres' motion to recommit.

Many members of the House who supported

the original form of the bill placed their objections clearly on the record, especially members of the vets' committee who were having a bill they had reported out favorably shoved down their throats under the leadership of their committee chairman... They also attempted to get an identifiable vote on the final result... But the special rule hamstrung them from saving the bill, and no record vote was taken to fix responsibility on those who supported the naked farce.

The bill finally passed the House, limited entirely to service-disabled veterans who are uninsurable... In short, NSLI was okayed for a limited number of those vets whom no life insurance company wants as a customer... There then followed pious, and phony statements from supporters of the emasculation about assisting the war-disabled, with claims that 1,800,000 disabled vets would benefit from the House version of the bill... By the greatest stretch of the imagination, no more than 400,000 could have grounds to apply for its benefits... VA doubts that more than 100,000 would find the House version of use to them... The number is probably less, because of numerous provisions that have already been made to protect uninsurable service-disabled veterans... For a relative few, the House version could be a benefit, if the Senate thinks it worth passing.

But the problem which the original bill sought to remedy was not one purely of the service-disabled... It was chiefly the problem of the younger veterans of WW2, who were not well-enough established in life to be able to carry the full \$10,000 limit when their right to it was cut off without notice, and without a saving deadline, in 1951--when 600,000 of them were in service again in Korea, others were completing their job-training and education and had yet no steady income on which to base an insurance contract... That the ranking member of each party in the House Veterans Affairs Committee should feel that this injustice should not be remedied is itself remarkable... That they went to great extremes to prevent the House from freely expressing its sense of responsibility is cheering in a left-handed sort of way... Apparently Mr. Teague and Mr. Ayres were convinced that unless the leadership of the House clamped a tight lid on the issue a majority would have undone the wrong of 1951 and reopened the insurance for a year with great dispatch... There could not have been any other reason for the tight

gag imposed on Aug. 16... But the saddest chapter of the whole sorry circus on Capitol Hill is that passage of the bill would do the commercial insurance companies more good than anything since Social Security... The bill would have given millions of veterans a one-year deadline in which to revise their personal insurance programs, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for any real insurance salesman to persuade clients galore to face up to their full life insurance needs, with no possibility of postponing the review... But this is what the underwriters "worked like demons" to prevent.

WAR-DISABILITY COMPENSATION HIKE CLEAR'S CONGRESS, MULTIPLE SCLERO- SIS PRESUMPTION TIME EXTENDED:

The long delayed bill to increase war-disability compensation cleared Congress in August, and the President's signature was attached to it early in September... The same bill extended the presumption that multiple sclerosis is service connected from three to seven years.

Here are old and new rates for percentage of war-disabilities under the bill:

Percent disability	Old rate per month	New rate per month
100%	\$225	\$250
90	179	191
80	160	170
70	140	149
60	120	128
50	100	107
40	73	77
30	55	58
20	36	38
10	19	20

Special awards for multiple serious war-disabilities were upped as follows (and may be identified on p. 16-17 of the 1962 Legion Service Officers Manual)... Paragraph "k", no increase... "l", from \$309 to \$340... "m", from \$359 to \$390... "n", from \$401 to \$440... "o" and "p", from \$450 to \$525... "q", no increase... "r", from \$150 to \$200... "s", from \$265 to \$290... Peacetime rates went to the nearest dollar of 80% of the above wartime awards.

The President signed it on September 7. Vets on rolls on both Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 will get comp increase retroactive to July 1.

Vets with multiple sclerosis whose first symptoms appeared within 7 years of separation should apply, or reapply, for service-connection.

OCTOBER 1962

St. Louis Baseballers Take Legion Little World Series

Anheuser-Busch Post 299 goes unbeaten in tourney among 8 finalists at Bismarck, N.D.; Hot Hawaiian team second; Player of Year title to Matan of winners; Virginian takes batting crown with .553 pace.

The baseball team of young men 18 and under, sponsored by Anheuser-Busch Post 299, American Legion, of St. Louis, Missouri, became the national American Legion Baseball champions for 1962, in the final game of the 36th annual Little World Series at Bismarck, North Dakota, on Sunday, Sept. 1.

The St. Louis youngsters went through the entire tournament without losing a single game to any of the seven other finalists who had fought their way up through state and regional contests.

To emerge the champions, the St. Louis team had twice to beat a fantastic young team from Hawaii, the Kau-Tom Post 11, of Honolulu, which had dropped 1 game out of 32 before the finals, and plastered everything in sight except St. Louis in the big series, including a 22-6 orgy by the Hawaiians against the Region 6 champions from West Allis, Wisconsin.

The eight final teams played a round robin, with two losses eliminating a team.

The eight finalists, who got to the Little World Series by winning their state titles, and then outlasting 42 other state champs in regional eliminations, were the teams sponsored by:

- Anheuser-Busch, Inc. Post 299, St. Louis, Mo. (National, Region 5, and Missouri champions).
- Kau-Tom Post 11, Honolulu, Hawaii (National runners up, Region 8, and Hawaii champions).
- Hampton Roads Post 31, Hampton, Va. (Region 3, and Virginia champions).
- Crescent City Post 125, New Orleans, La. (Region 4, and Louisiana champions).
- Tanner-Paull Post 120, West Allis, Wis. (Region 6, and Wisconsin champions).
- Yellowstone Post 4, Billings, Mont. (Region 7, and Montana champions).
- Adam Plewacki Post 799, Buffalo, N.Y. (Region 2, and New York champions).
- Somerville Post 19, Somerville, Mass.

(Region 1, and Massachusetts champions).

In successive games, the St. Louis champs beat: Somerville, 6-5; Billings, 7-4; Honolulu, 6-3; New Orleans, 8-0; and Honolulu again, 9-6. The champs were a solid, well-balanced team, and came up with The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year in Bill Matan, their capable catcher and field general, whose steady competent play included a batting average for the series of .389.

Matan is 6'4", weighs 225 lbs., is an all-around athlete. He was an all-state Missouri high school performer in football and basketball, and will be a Kansas State footballer this fall.

It was Matan's all-around play that got him the Player of the Year award—as first baseman Frank Balmer, of the Hampton, Va., team took hitting honors with a series average .553. John Matias

of the Honolulu team, who pitched, played first base and right field, and knocked in three homers in the series won the James E. Daniels award for outstanding sportsmanship on the field.

Going into the 10th game of the tournament, St. Louis and Honolulu were both undefeated, and it was apparent that they would battle it out. While Honolulu had elbowed early-round opponents, St. Louis seemed at this point a questionable contender. Its first round win over Somerville, Mass., was anything but a win until the 8th inning, when Somerville's starting pitcher, Bob Taylor, then 4 runs ahead of St. Louis, turned an ankle and was reached for 4 quick runs before being relieved. In the 9th inning, St. Louis' pitcher, Dan Rudanovich, knocked in the winning run off of Taylor's relief. But any question of being a fluke team was erased when St. Louis quelled Honolulu (whose season record by then was 34-1) in their first meeting 6-3, and two games later led all the way in the championship game, to win 9-6. St. Louis was the only American Legion team to beat Honolulu all year, the Hawaiian's single loss before then being in a non-Legion match. In downing the Honolulu boys twice, the Missourians removed any doubt that the Somerville game might have raised.

The weather was cold throughout the

(Continued on page 29)

HOT ACTION, COLD NIGHT, AS CHAMPS TAKE 1ST GAME



St. Louis' toughest game was their first one, and pitcher Dan Rudanovich made its key plays. Here he beats John Mountain, of Somerville, Mass., to 1st base for the third out to end a 4-run Somerville rally. In the 9th, Rudanovich drove in the winning run as St. Louis squeaked out a 6-5 win. From there, St. Louis went on unbeaten, in the play at Bismarck, N.D., to win the 36th National American Legion Little World Series. Night game temperatures were in the forties.

New York Legion's Great Adirondack "Camp" Completes 40 Years of Service to Disabled Men & Women Vets and Legion Families

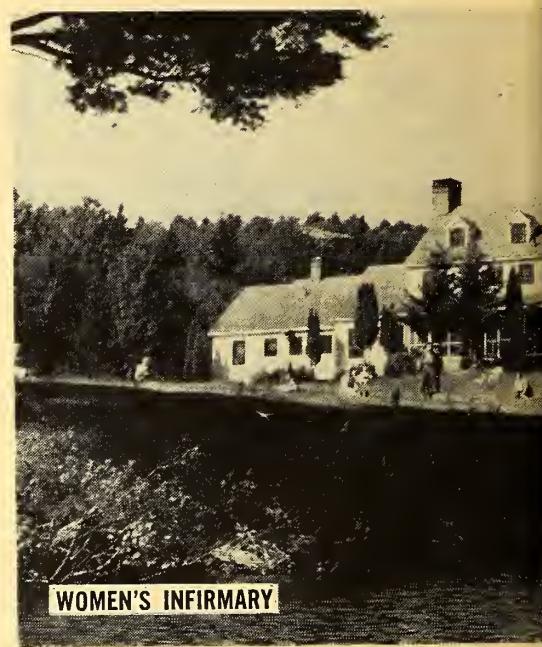
Legion family vacation area.

American Legion Mountain Camp, Inc., on former Barbour Estate, occupying a giant sweep of the west shore of New York's Tupper Lake. Camera had to back off two



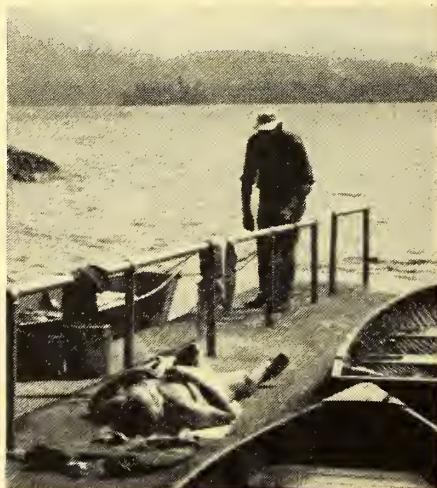
MEN'S INFIRMARY

The Men's Infirmary. Patients take rest hour in sun, while one fishes from rocks. Some of the largest fish in Tupper Lake are taken from this spot, known to guests and natives alike as "Mens' Infirmary Rock."



WOMEN'S INFIRMARY

The new Women's Infirmary was built in 1947 by the N.Y. American Legion Auxiliary, beautifully furnished



Men's Infirmary patients (left) restore their health in restful surroundings. Infirmary is self-sufficient, with its own kitchen, library, recreation facilities. At right, an asthmatic patient, free from August's lowland pollens, prepares his boat for a fishing jaunt at the Men's Infirmary dock, while another patient suns himself at full length on the pier. Patients loudly praise restorative value of "camp."

Two Infirmaries

Medically certified New York State war veterans convalesce free, with medical attention and supervision of nurses, at the New York Legion's Mountain Camp. The \$50,000 annual cost of the two infirmaries is borne by gifts of N. Y. Legionnaires and Auxiliaries.

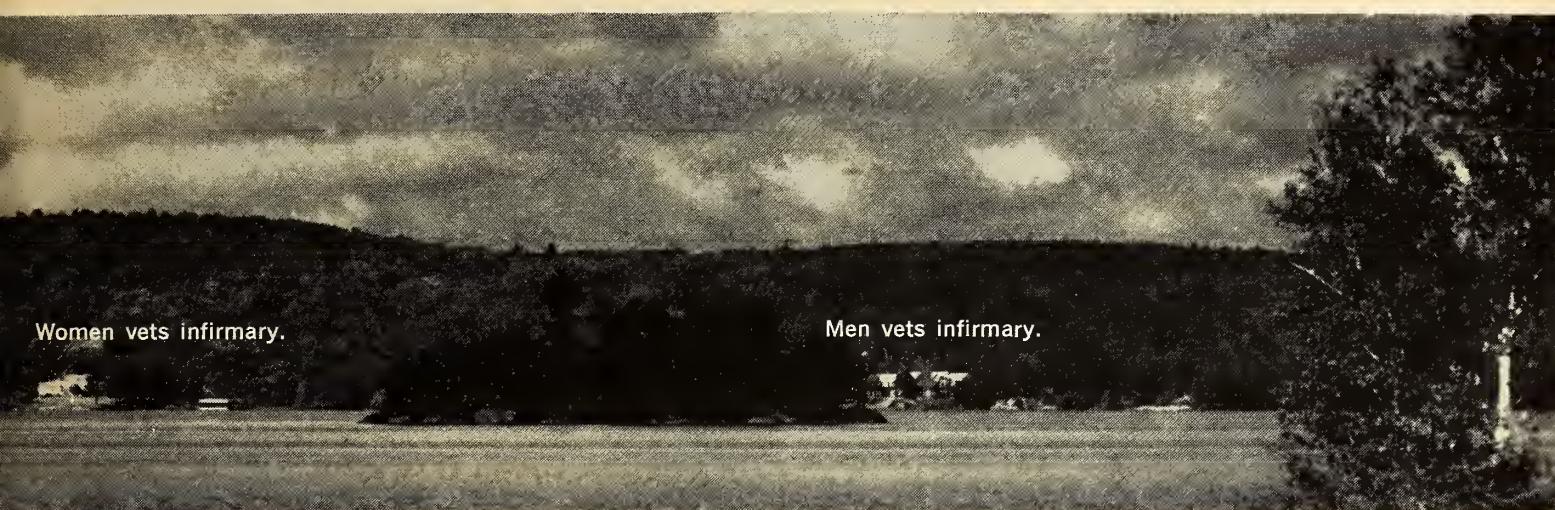
The name "American Legion Mountain Camp, Inc." hardly describes two convalescent hospitals, and a mountain-lake lodge on the former estate of a millionaire. The Legion first opened it in 1923 as a vets' TB sanatorium when the U.S. Gov't would not care for tuberculous war vets.

When Gov't policy changed and the

On Sept. 9, the 40th season ended for the 3 establishments of the New York American Legion seen below stretched out along 1,200 acres of the west shore of Tupper Lake, high in the

Adirondack Mountains, 300 miles north of New York City. At left, the vacation camp, where about 1,500 N.Y. Legion family members vacation each summer for \$8 a day. In the center is the women's

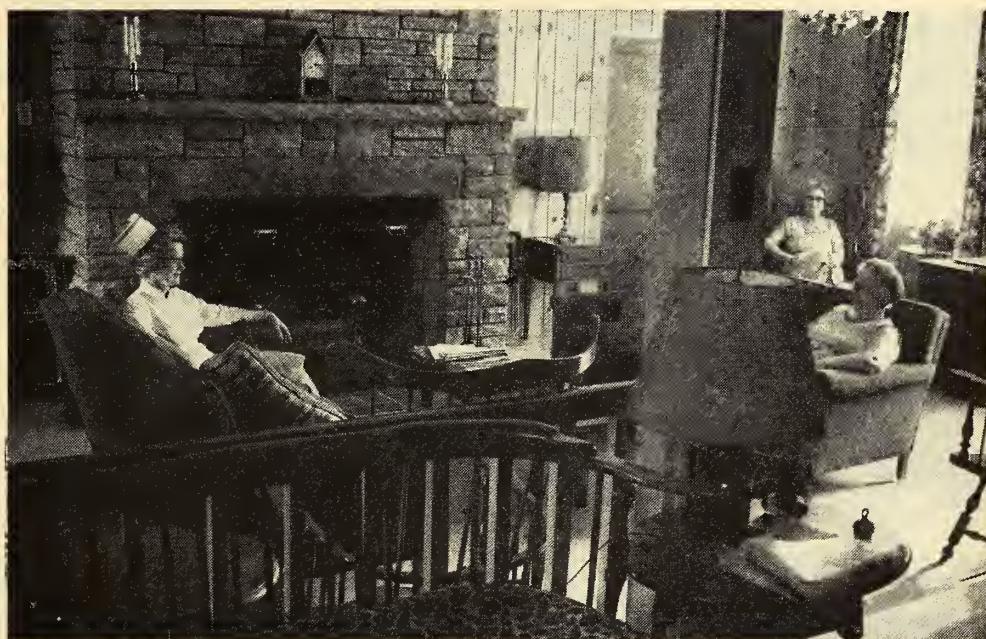
infirmary, and at right the men's infirmary, where, since 1923, more than 5,500 disabled N.Y. war vets have spent 185,000 free patient-days of care and rest as Legion guests.



miles to take in 1200 acre lakefront installation. At left is "Paradise Point" vacation area. Center and right are free medical rest installations for disabled vets.



in early American colonial style. Behind it are the administration buildings and the "camp" church.



Two women war veteran patients chat with Women's Infirmary nurse in their beautifully appointed infirmary parlor. Patient-stays at infirmaries average several weeks, free for the ailing guests.

VA Sunmount Hospital was opened at nearby Tupper Lake village, the Legion "camp" switched to its present operation.

The "camp" is separately incorporated with a board of responsible N.Y. Legionnaires acting as directors. For most of its existence, Joseph A. Burns was Camp Superintendent. Now retired, he has been succeeded by William Feist, WW2 Coast Guard vet of European amphibious operations. Feist, his wife Betty, and a caretaker are the year-round staff. Total summer staff runs close to 50. (For a similar operation by the Wisconsin American Legion see "How to Get Well in Wisconsin," *American Legion Magazine*, May, 1962.)

Auxiliary gifts to the "camp" total about \$18,000 yearly. An endowment fund's income provides about \$15,000 a year. It was chiefly raised by donations from their state bonus of N.Y. vets, under a plan suggested by former N.Y. State Att'y General and former Camp Board president Jack Bennett. A volunteer group of some 7,900 New Yorkers called "The Mountaineers" each give \$1 a year, and proudly wear the pine-tree Mountaineer emblem on their lapels. The Westchester County Legion "100 Percenters" give \$1 a year too, to provide more than \$3,000. The Isaac Gimbel Memorial Post (Gimbel's Dep't Store in N.Y. City) gives \$1,000 a year or

more. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Post is a \$500 annual donor. Other contributions yearly come from Posts, Units, Districts and Counties from New York City to Buffalo. The Brooklyn (Kings County) Legion gave expensive vehicles, including fire engines. The power plant of the entire establishment was provided from a fund left by the late Julia Wheelock, only woman to have served on the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee (representing Italy).

TO SEE LEGIONNAIRES' VACATION AREA, TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE.

(CONTINUED)

Paradise Point, Vacationland for N.Y. Legionnaires



Waterfront of "Paradise Point". Clubhouse is in center, some of the lodges, cabins show through trees.



Legionnaire Fred Vogel, of Staten Island, starts his children on a morning's boating.



Three generations of the family of Robert Gunnigle (standing, center), of Hicksville, N.Y., enjoy part of a vacation day on the Paradise Point boat dock. Boats suitable for motors are rented to guests.

The Legion vacation camp at Tupper Lake, called "Paradise Point," is a self-supporting mountain-lake vacation retreat for N.Y. Legion and Auxiliary families. For \$8 a day per person (children $\frac{1}{2}$ price) they enjoy heated cabin or lodge facilities with maid service; 3 meals a day American plan; clubhouse privileges; a recreation hall; canteen; swimming beach and pier; an informal social program organized by the guests themselves; fishing on a lake noted for its walleyed and northern pike and smallmouth bass. Facilities available also include the shopping area of nearby Tupper Lake village and the Tupper Lake Country Club. The camp accepts no reservations until May 1. By May 10 most of the choice weeks of the summer are booked by mail to the American Legion Camp Sup't at Tupper Lake.

STAFF STORY & PHOTOS BY R. B. PITKIN



The Legion clubhouse, standing over the water, provides relaxation for guests. Social events are also held here and in a separate recreation hall.

Baseball

(Continued from page 25)

tournament, dropping into the forties in night games. The champs gladdened the heart of Legion Nat'l Commander Charles L. Bacon, by providing the winner from his home state during his year at the Legion's helm.

St. Louis' Post 299, comprised of employees of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. famous for Budweiser beer, diesel engines and other enterprises, is the second St. Louis Post to sponsor a youthful team that took the national title. The Fred W. Stockham Post 245 team went all the way in 1956. One Post in the 1962 finals had had a national championship team previously, New Orleans' Crescent City Post 125, sponsors of the 1946 national champs.

The new titleholders were excellently coached by Charles (Chuck) Miller. The team manager, Don P. Seifert, reported that the team carried a 21-7 season mark into the final tourney, that it came fast at the end of the season, taking the Region 5 crown at Murphysboro, Ill., with 5 straight wins to outlast the state champions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio. The champs averaged 7 runs a game over the season, had a team batting average of .275 and was tough defensively.

Here are the round by round game results of the 1962 Little World Series, with teams eliminated by two losses.

First Round

Billings, Mont. (Post #4)	9
Hampton, Va. (Post #31)	6
St. Louis, Mo. (Post #299)	6
Somerville, Mass. (Post #19)	5
Honolulu, Hawaii (Post #11)	8
New Orleans, La. (Post #125)	3
West Allis, Wisc. (Post #120)	5
Buffalo, N.Y. (Post #799)	4
(All teams still in)	

Second Round

St. Louis	7
Billings	4
Hampton	10
Somerville	0
New Orleans	6
Buffalo	4
Honolulu	22
West Allis	6
(Somerville, Mass., and Buffalo, N.Y. eliminated. St. Louis and Honolulu undefeated, others one loss each after two rounds.)	

Third Round

Hampton	3
West Allis	1
New Orleans	4
Billings	1
St. Louis	6
Honolulu	3
(West Allis and Billings eliminated, St.	



John Matias, of the Honolulu team, did everything, to take the James E. Daniels award for outstanding sportsmanship in the Legion tourney. He played right field and 1st base, slugged 3 homers, and here pitches in relief.



Frank Balmer, of Hampton, Va., won the nat'l tourney hitting crown with a gaudy .553 in the combined regional and final contests. Here he gets hit against Billings in 1st game.

BASEBALL COVERAGE & PHOTOS BY J. ANDREOLA

Louis Undefeated, Hampton, New Orleans and Honolulu, one loss each after 3 rounds).

Fourth Round

St. Louis	8
New Orleans	0
Honolulu	10
Hampton	9

(New Orleans and Hampton eliminated. St. Louis Undefeated, Honolulu, 1 loss, after 4 rounds).

Fifth Round

St. Louis	9
Honolulu	6

(Honolulu eliminated, as runner up, and St. Louis the undefeated champion after 5 rounds).

Billings, Mont., was the only 1961 finalist to be in the top 8 again this year. Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Post 1, Jackson, Miss. were the only 1961 finalists besides Billings to win their State crowns in 1962. The Honolulu boys knocked Phoenix (1961 Nat'l Champs) out in the Region 8 elimination, and New Orleans blocked Jackson's bid to be the finalist from Region 4 again.

State Winners

Here are the State and D.C. 1962 American Legion Baseball champions: ALABAMA: Post 43, Birmingham.

ALASKA: Post 1, Anchorage.

ARIZONA: Post 1, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS: Post 60, Walnut Ridge.

CALIFORNIA: Post 456, San Francisco.

COLORADO: Post 206, Aurora.

CONNECTICUT: Post 2, Bristol.

DELAWARE: Post 2, Dover.

D.C.: Post 44, Washington.

FLORIDA: Post 24, Bradenton.

GEORGIA: Post 30, Albany.

HAWAII: Post 11, Honolulu.

IDAHO: Post 13, Lewiston.

ILLINOIS: Post 285, Galesburg.

INDIANA: Post 369, East Chicago.

IOWA: Post 377, Bancroft.

KANSAS: Post 14, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY: Post 9, Owensboro.

LOUISIANA: Post 125, New Orleans.

MAINE: Post 96, Saco.

MARYLAND: Post 13, Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS: Post 19, Somerville.

MICHIGAN: Post 18, Bay City.

MINNESOTA: Post 406, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI: Post 1, Jackson.

MISSOURI: Post 299, St. Louis.

MONTANA: Post 4, Billings.

NEBRASKA: Post 112, Omaha.

NEVADA: Post 19, Hawthorne.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Post 36, Berlin.

NEW JERSEY: Post 187, Paterson.

NEW MEXICO: Post 10, Las Cruces.

NEW YORK: Post 799, Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA: Post 10, Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA: Post 159, Drayton.

OHIO: Post 606, Montgomery.

OKLAHOMA: Post 24, Anadarko.

OREGON: Post 16, Roseburg.

RHODE ISLAND: Post 79, Central Falls.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Post 15, Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Post 22, Rapid City.

TENNESSEE: Post 1, Memphis.

TEXAS: Post 83, Austin.

UTAH: Post 112, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT: Post 26, White River Junction.

VIRGINIA: Post 31, Hampton.

WASHINGTON: Post 71, Richland.

WEST VIRGINIA: Post 49, Williamson.

WISCONSIN: Post 120, West Allis.

WYOMING: Post 2, Casper.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Depts.

Charles J. Fox (1962), Post 12, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Charles L. Williams (1947) and Fletcher C. Payne (1962), Post 25, Lake Placid, Fla.

Rose F. Chapman (1961) and Lloyd M. Whitman (1962), Post 88, Jacksonville, Fla.

R. T. Ragan (1948), Post 126, Eastman, Ga.

R. E. Hutchison (1962), Post 21, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Rosel (1961), Post 86, Chicago, Ill.

Leslie Liesenfeld and Casimir Linkiewicz and Robert Matthews and Robert Miller (all 1962), Post 330, Calumet City, Ill.

August B. Fluegel (1962), Post 607, Mackinaw, Ill.

Hymie Gordon (1962), Post 627, Chicago, Ill.

Claude Conley (1962), Post 1254, Phoenix, Ill.

Bruno Jakubczyk and Edward Konke and Richard Moldrawski (all 1962), Post 428, Hammond, Ind.

Louis J. Dehn (1962), Post 103, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Dr. F. C. Roach (1962), Post 153, Nashua, Iowa.

Dr. D. W. Melton (1962), Post 375, Preston, Kans.

(Continued on next page)

Life Memberships (Continued)

J. O. Boswell and **Mike Callas** and **Martin S. Lancaster** and **John Polkinghorne** (all 1962), Post 9, Owensboro, Ky.

James Hutchison (1962), Post 196, Suitland, Md. **John J. Roman** (1957), Post 317, Boston, Mass. **Harold W. Hays** (1962), Post 373, Baldwinville, Mass.

Edward H. Rivard (1961), Post 434, Springfield, Mass.

David G. Jones and **Frank J. Kerwin** (both 1953) and **Joseph H. Jones** (1956), Post 1, Detroit, Mich.

Andrew Johnson and **F. M. Mahou** (both 1952) and **F. William Goodreau** (1959), Post 17, Iron River, Mich.

George Brunner and **James W. Mackay** (both 1962), Post 167, Clawson, Mich.

W. Muraski and **H. Olmstead** and **Lee Perkett** and **F. Petsch** (all 1962), Post 261, East Detroit, Mich.

Robert L. Murray (1960) and **Newton W. Parish** (1961), Post 308, Coopersville, Mich.

Theodore G. Brink and **George E. Kaercher** and **George B. Medvec** (all 1959), Post 99, Minneapolis, Minn.

Milo Blanich and **Ole Erickson** (both 1960), Post 443, Ironton, Minn.

Charles F. Crigler, Sr. and **Morris Meyer** (both 1962), Post 13, Starkville, Miss.

Lonnie Spears (1962), Post 309, Lisco, Nebr.

A. E. Cahill (1957) and **Kenneth L. Lintz** (1959) and **George A. Griffiths** and **Frank Natusch** (both 1960), Post 8, Las Vegas, Nev.

Merrill D. Shea and **Maurice Taylor** (both 1962), Post 95, Bridgeton, N.J.

Albert J. Blum and **Harold Scott Paris** (both 1962), Post 137, Ocean City, N.J.

William Deignan and **Ernest J. Mastin** and **Edmund J. Wilman** (all 1962), Post 190, Orange, N.J.

Christian O. Mayer and **Harry W. Rice** (both 1959), Post 244, Fort Lee, N.J.

Clerence Brown and **Eugene Carey** and **Roy Jacob** (all 1962), Post 150, Kingston, N.Y.

J. W. Kaufman and **Hugh McLanghlin** and **T. C. Norton** (all 1953), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. Wesley Andrews and **Edwin E. Bloomgren** and **Mark D. Clapsaddle** and **Julian L. Davis** (all 1961), Post 410, Lockport, N.Y.

Leonidas Landry (1946) and **William Hutchins, Sr.** (1954) and **Charles A. Bailey** (1958), Post 476, Cohoes, N.Y.

Herbert U. Molten and **Fred J. Wratten** (both 1962), Post 734, Attica, N.Y.

Roy G. Taylor (1962), Post 1123, Ossining, N.Y.

Charles C. Munson (1961), Post 1160, Copake Falls, N.Y.

Robert W. Garlinger (1962), Post 1286, Lakewood, N.Y.

Robert M. Wallace (1962), Post 82, Shelby, N.C.

W. Thorn Ranson, Sr. (1962), Post 345, Derita, N.C.

John Doblinger and **Otto J. Dose** and **Milo H. Downs, Sr.** (all 1962), Post 463, Waterville, Ohio.

Everett C. McMannis (1960), Post 683, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vern Harrison (1962), Post 79, Krebs, Okla.

George C. Bruder and **Dan Chaversoli** and **Fred M. Franks, Jr.** and **Charles R. George** (all 1962), Post 9, Easton, Pa.

Edna B. Rogers (1962), Post 50, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert Konofsky (1962), Post 241, Philadelphia, Pa.

George F. Pry (1962), Post 304, Jim Thorpe, Pa.

Elmer R. Confair (1962), Post 692, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claude Bristow and **John L. Burchfield** and **J. Paul Coleman** and **Harry W. Fritts** (all 1962), Post 50, Rockwood, Tenn.

Albert W. Gee (1962), Post 572, San Angelo, Tex. **Warren D. Hopkins** and **George C. Hunter** and **Stephen W. Keith** (all 1962), Post 21, Newport, Vt.

Norman D. Samson (1961) and **Elvin C. Spiller** (1962), Post 80, Island Pond, Vt.

John C. Morris (1957) and **Cecil O. Hite** (1962), Post 199, Woodstock, Va.

Robert L. Montgomery, Jr. (1962), Post 202, Salem, Va.

Harry J. Brace and **George Storey** (both 1954) and **C. A. Cummins** and **Albert Forney** (both 1960), Post 14, Vancouver, Wash.

Graceen B. Heare (1950), Post 60, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Theodore S. Jones (1962), Post 67, Lake Mills, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, addressed return envelope to: "L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

37th Evacuation Hosp.—(Oct.) **F. J. Mangen**, 1511 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.

66th F. A. Brigade (WWI)—(Nov.) **Richard Martin**, 12105 S.W. 72 Ave., Tigard 23, Oreg.

77th Div.—(Nov.) **William J. Kripe**, 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.

80th F.A. Bat D (WWI)—(Nov.) **James Leddy**, 2 Steel St., Annapolis, Md.

103rd Sanitary Train H.Q. (WWI)—(Nov.) **C. D. Miller**, 2612 Milford Dr., Bethel Park, Pa.

112th Ambulance Co (WWI)—(Nov.) **C. D. Miller**, 2612 Milford Dr., Bethel Park, Pa.

334th Regt—(Nov.) **Roland E. Simmons**, 2320 Acorn Dr., Dayton 19, Ohio.

643rd Tank Dest. Bn—(Oct.) **Thomas J. Flood**, 24 Warren St., Norwood, Mass.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

559th QM Railhead—**Camp Ruckers, Ala.** **Delmas R. Johnson** seeks witnesses who recall his obstacle course injury and hospitalization at Camp Ruckers about April, 1943, particularly Cap't Cook, MD, who treated him, and Thos. Fagan, S/Sgt of 1st Platoon of above outfit. Med. records lost. Claim pending. Contact: **Delmas R. Johnson**, Box 424, Waterman, Ill.

Elliott Hersberg, formerly of Brookline, Mass. is sought by George Doerr, with whom he served at the Naval Radio school at Harvard in 1917. Hersberg witnessed an accident to Doerr and his statement is needed to support claim. Write: **Jay G. Leslie**, Monroe County Service Officer, 168 Clinton Ave., So., Rochester 4, N.Y.

USS Currier (VE 700) At Pearl Harbor 1953. Any of ships crew at that time who recall injury to Paskal Brooks while handling ammunition, contact Brooks at 4613 Skyline Drive, Anniston, Ala. Claim pending and statements of witnesses needed.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

JULY 31, 1962

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit... \$ 374,857.49

Receivables 197,337.03

Inventories 530,887.56

Invested Funds 1,059,963.01

Trust Funds:

Overseas Graves Decoration

Trust Funds \$ 269,774.27

Employees Retirement

Trust Fund 3,280,377.46 3,550,151.73

Real Estate 814,228.39

Furniture & Fixtures,

Less Depreciation 235,625.35

Deferred Charges 97,300.85

\$6,860,351.41

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities \$ 381,914.55

Funds Restricted as to use 34,267.91

Deferred Income 1,197,106.79

Trust Funds:

Overseas Graves Decoration

Trust Funds \$ 269,774.27

Employees Retirement

Trust Fund 3,280,377.46 3,550,151.73

Net Worth:

Reserve Fund \$ 24,185.11

Restricted Fund 22,025.40

Real Estate 814,228.39

Reserve for Rehabilitation 505,122.17

Reserve for Child Welfare 70,609.45

Reserve for Convention 60,000.00

\$1,496,170.52

Unrestricted Capital 200,739.91 1,696,910.43

\$6,860,351.41



Because his firm, the C. D. Kaier Co., of Mahanoy City, Pa., freely employs older workers, John B. Lieberman, Kaier president, received a National American Legion Certificate of Appreciation from the Pennsylvania Legion. The Legion in each state may so honor a firm for employment policies each year. 70% of the Kaier firm's workforce are in the older worker category, 90% of its workforce are war veterans. Dr. Almo Sebastianelli, of Jessup, Pa., Chmn of the Legion Nat'l Economic Commission, made the award to Lieberman, while other Pennsylvania Legion leaders approved.

ASMAN PHOTO

WEAPONS OF THE BIG WARS

(Continued from page 22)

were forced to take cover by the withering German fire, but Patton and his striker, Sgt. Joseph J. Angelo, kept going until Patton was hit in the thigh by a bullet. He hit the ground and rolled into a nearby shell hole, closely followed by Angelo. They stayed there until the rest of the troops advanced to the point where a stretcher could be brought in for Patton. While in the hole, both men took potshots at some low flying German aircraft, Patton using his Colt. It is not reported whether they scored any hits.

The two pistols on display at West Point were only a part of Patton's handgun collection. Towards the end of the War, in late 1944 and during 1945, he was often photographed wearing an automatic with at first three and later four stars inlaid in the handle. This gun was a Remington Model 51 in .380 caliber. Since Remington discontinued production of handguns in the mid 1930's, it was quite a trick for Patton to get this one. Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, a long-time friend, collaborated with Patton's brother-in-law, Frederick Ayer and Roy C. Swan of the Remington Arms Company, to do the trick. Patton particularly wanted this model because he felt it hit harder than any other.

Like an iceberg, much of which lurks beneath the water, the Museum has many interesting aspects which can't be seen on the surface. The basic purpose for collecting much of the material housed there is for use in instructing the cadets. In rooms behind the main exhibits, and not open to the general public, there are literally thousands of fascinating samples of military weapons, uniforms, documents, paintings, records

and other artifacts of war. The collection is so comprehensive that space limitations make it impossible to display more than perhaps one-fifth of the Museum's holdings. The remaining four-fifths are kept in functional storage, on open racks and shelves, so that all of the objects are readily accessible to cadets, instructors and outside research students. In addition, exhibits on public display are changed from time to time to give Museum visitors a chance to see different aspects of the collection.

According to Mr. Todd, the director: "Our primary job is to serve as a college museum by placing specifically designed temporary exhibits in the academic areas, which have been worked out with great care to fit into a specific course being taught. We also give lectures and demonstrations, and cadets can borrow objects from the Museum as they would books from a library."

Todd also makes the point that the Museum "is not confined to the public galleries. A large share of our regimental colors, for example, hang in the Cadet Chapel and other buildings; the bulk of our almost 700 cannons are displayed out of doors at Trophy Point and elsewhere. Furthermore, I go so far as to say," Todd continues, "that the preservation of the older forts and buildings on the post and the cadet parade itself are closely connected with the idea of a museum, although the connection may not be too obvious at first sight."

In connection with its academic work, the Museum puts on a large number of displays which are non-military in character. These temporary shows may cover such divergent subjects as Chinese Art, the Renaissance, the changing Middle

East, and great civilizations, to name but a few.

In the unseen part of the Museum is a complete collection of maps of all of our major wars. Included among these are the basic allied intelligence maps used in the Normandy invasion in 1944. Originally classified as "top secret," there are 14 in all. They show the French Coast from Cherbourg to Trouville in a scale of 1:25,000. Compiled from aerial photographs and existing French maps, they give detailed information on German defensive installations, noted in blue, with the most recent changes marked in orange. They are all "stop press editions" of May 20, 1944.

Another interesting map is a captured German black and white topographic one of the Torgau area in 1945. It shows the situation in that sector at the time American forces were about to meet the Russians.

An aerial map of Korea used by Maj. George E. Maxon, Jr., an Air Force fighter pilot who graduated from the Point in 1944, is also in the archives. Maxon later used it in teaching classes at the Academy to illustrate how inadequate our maps of Korea were during that conflict.

The "back rooms" of the Museum, as well as the public displays, include a collection of weapons of all wars through history. The small arms of World War I embrace typical rifles of all combatant countries including: Austrian Steyr-Mannlachers, 8-mm, Model 95; Belgian Mausers, 7.65-mm, Model 1899; British short magazine Lee-Enfields, Mark I and Mark III in .303 British caliber; French Lebel, 8-mm; German Mausers, 7.92-mm; Italian Mannlicher-Carcanos, 6.5-mm; Russian Mosens, 7.62-mm; U.S. Enfields, .30 caliber Model 1917; and U.S. Springfields, 30-06 Model 1903.

World War II weapons include many of the above, or later modifications of them, plus German Kar. 98 Ks, 7.92-mm; the famous "Peoples Shooter" rifles, Model VG 1 and VG Kar-98, which were "homemade" and look it and were issued to home guard troops in desperation at the end of the war; Italian Model 91-24 Rifles and Carbines, 7.35-mm and 6.5 mm; Japanese Model 99's, 7-mm and Model 38's (Arisaka), 6.5-mm; U.S. Model M1 Garands, 30-06; and Russian Tokarev 40 semi-automatics, and 7.62-mm Russian caliber.

In the public displays there is a collection of captured German paintings of World Wars I and II which provides a fascinating insight into those conflicts as seen through the eyes of the enemy. A representative sample of American war paintings provides contrast to the German works. A vast store of paintings



and drawings, depicting major events and key figures in our military history is in the archives.

In the Museum entrance hall stands a solitary case spotlighted to reveal a Medal of Honor, while on a nearby wall there is a bronze plaque giving the names of all West Point graduates who have earned their country's highest decorations through their valor from the Civil War to the present. It's an impressively long list!

The Museum office, manned by a full staff of experts on every phase of the collection, contains complete records about each item. In doing research for this story, I had an opportunity to examine many of these old records. Letters and documents, many yellowed with

age, trace the history of the various things on exhibition, and of those stored out of sight of regular visitors. Perusal of them is just as fascinating as a tour of the displays. In fact, much of the material for this story was gleaned from these records. According to Mr. Todd, writers and researchers from all over the country and the world use this material.

In the archives, readily accessible to the researcher, there is a comprehensive collection of recruiting posters from all wars, a complete set of medals and unit insignia, and a fascinating collection of propaganda leaflets.

The Museum doesn't contain as much information about Korea in the public areas as about our earlier wars, but the archives and storage rooms do include

Chinese, Russian and Korean weapons used in this conflict.

From the rough gray walls of the West Point Museum flows a constant stream of books, movies and articles inspired by the collection and fed by the immense source materials available. A continuing parade of visitors, ranging from school children to scholars, flows in. All are welcome, no matter what age, size or sex. The Museum is easy to find. Just follow the New York Thruway north across the Tappan Zee Bridge out of New York City. Turn right on the Palisades Interstate Parkway, a few miles beyond the bridge, and follow the signs to West Point. I can guarantee that you'll enjoy a day spent in the shadow of those historic old buildings on the Hudson. THE END

RUSSIA'S MOST POPULAR RADIO STATION

(Continued from page 17)

Curtain and opening all borders to the West where one could find enough housing for everybody; and, hanging pictures of Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders in every church so that everybody would want to keep away. The prize winner received ten rubles — and a sentence of 20 years forced labor.

When — according to "Radio Erivan," — an American traveler on his first visit to Moscow noticed a long line of people on the street, he asked his Intourist guide what they were doing. "They are waiting for the distribution of potatoes," he was informed. Five minutes later he saw a new, even longer line. "Waiting for the distribution of onions," the guide told him. At the next corner they encountered another very long line. "These people," explained the guide, "are waiting for eggs." "All this seems much simpler in my country," the American said. "We phone the grocer to deliver a bag of potatoes, two pounds of onions, and a dozen eggs, and he sends it all, pronto." The guide was rather shocked. "Shows how backward you Americans are," he said. "That's the way it was here 50 years ago, before we had communism."

The Soviet effort to impress the West seems to "Radio Erivan" almost as funny as the credulity with which some Westerners believe Soviet propaganda. On a recent tour of the country, for instance, Khrushchev was reported to have asked the chairman of a collective farm about the progress of his unit. "Everything is going fine," he learned. "Last year we increased our crops by 200 percent, our cows produce now five times more milk than two years ago, and next year we will surpass the production record of American farmers." Khrushchev was furious. "Come now, my good man," he yelled, "do you realize that you are talking to me, and not to an American reporter?"

When Western newspapers stated that Jews were once again being persecuted

in Russia today, "Radio Erivan" asserted that Khrushchev was worried about the bad impression this would create abroad. Therefore, he ordered his underlings to find ways of convincing the West that there was no Soviet anti-Semitism. His smartest propagandist proposed that a large synagogue be built in Moscow. Khrushchev enthusiastically supported this plan, and a resplendent edifice was quickly erected. But it was not opened. Half a year later, Khrushchev angrily asked his aides why services in the Jewish temple had not yet begun so that Western reporters and photographers could publicize the event. His propaganda chief gravely informed him that he could not find a rabbi. "There must be some rabbis left in our country," the red boss shouted. "True," said his aide, "and we have interviewed all seven of them for the job, but none will do — every one of them is a Jew."

Surprisingly, much news over "Radio Erivan" comes from the "Great Hereafter." One covered Khrushchev's arrival at the "Pearly Gates." "Who are you?" St. Peter inquired. "And who are you to question me?" Khrushchev yelled back at him; "I consider your question impudent and offensive because everybody knows that I was the most important man on earth." St. Peter explained patiently that he needed some proof. Khrushchev flew into a rage and spouted his favorite mixture of rude insults, Russian proverbs, and terrible threats. When he failed to impress St. Peter, he furiously took off his shoe and pounded it on St. Peter's desk. The Saint smiled. "Thanks for showing me your identification, Mr. Khrushchev," he told him. "And now you can proceed through the gate on your left!" As the door-plate showed, it was the entrance to Hell.

Stalin was also sent to the same place, but as an outstanding sinner he was given

the choice between Hell's eastern or western wings. Stalin chose the eastern Hell because he figured it would be less unpleasant; there was bound to be a shortage of fuel.

In a public dance hall, a Soviet functionary met a hostess who seemed to him highly intelligent. He tried to persuade her to change her profession, and to be an agent of the Soviet Secret Police where, as he told her, her talents and her mind would be highly useful to the communist cause. But the girl adamantly refused. "Look here," she told him, "my parents would never let me work for the communist police — it was hard enough to get their permission to work here."

Latest news from "Radio Erivan" concerned a baby genius whom it had come across in a Russian village. Though only six months old, the baby boy was so intelligent that he fully understood all of Soviet policy. Many skeptical listeners demanded proof of this amazing claim. "Radio Erivan" presented this proof: As soon as anyone tells him about Khrushchev's desire for peace and freedom under his rule, the baby cries.

Some of "Radio Erivan's" funny stories, although they sound like jokes, are straight facts of Soviet life. Carefully suppressed by the government-controlled news media, this extraordinary station has only to publish them to be assured of its listeners' laughter. Thus, it compared two editions of the "Russian Language Dictionary," edited by S. J. Osegov, and published by the State Publishing Company in Moscow which gave two different explanations of a Russian word. In the 1953 edition, it stated:

"Khrushchev: name of a beetle which is extremely harmful to agriculture."

In the 1960 edition of the same word, this was changed to:

"Khrushchev: name of a family of beetles."

THE END

at the black leather jacket brigades standing idly on street corners."

Those who volunteered for the six-months Reserve as a better choice than the draft or regular enlistment felt no less bitter, although they were duly warned that they were subject to call in an emergency. "They urged us to 'take six'" said one young man, referring to the recruiting campaigns. "I could have escaped service altogether."

If the country's active military manpower needs in the "cold war" were as great as in traditional wars, perhaps the inequities of UMT would not be so evident. More significant, however, is the fact that the present selective and compassionate conscription law in the United States grew out of a compromise. It reflected both the nation's historic and often frustrated aversion to large armed forces and the acknowledged need for them in modern times.

In writing the UMT law and in putting it in practice, the Government sought to remove its seeming harshness. Characteristically, military service in this country was given an unmilitary appearance.

Postwar advocates of UMT emphasized not the military training, but "technical instruction" and "physical and moral hardening." The Army promised there would be no "dirty fighting" drills such as bayonet training and other exercises that were used in World War II. Profanity would be prohibited. Trainees would have hobby shops, glee clubs, dramatic activities, and sports.

Sex, the Army promised, instead of being a preoccupation, would become "just one of those things" to the military young men of America.

The Army Information Digest of 1947 reported on an elaborate UMT demonstration at Fort Knox, Ky., as follows: "The relationship between trainer and trainee is not that of sergeant and recruit, but that of instructor and pupil. The concept of the platoon sergeant as a tough, hairy-chested, petty tyrant — a concept for which the Army can thank the cartoonist — does not exist.

"The sergeant's job is to teach the trainee what he should know about being a good soldier and a self-respecting human being. If a trainee slips up in any of the disciplinary details, he is not subjected to a blast of profanity; he is told, 'Dirty fingernails, Smith — two demerits' or 'Do it this way, Jones.'

The UMT law then proposed was not adopted, but much of the boy's school approach to military service lingers in the present setup. Stressing the opportunities for learning a trade, swift promotion and fat retirement checks before the age of 40, the military services ask not what the youth of America can

do for their country but what the Armed Forces can do for them.

It can hardly be surprising then, that the young men caught up in military service do not look upon it as a civic responsibility but instead feel that they have been made "fall guys" for others.

In addition to the lack of universality in the impact of the draft law, serious questions have been raised regarding its adequacy from a military training point of view. If the existing system provided an orderly, dependable manpower pool, it would at least have that merit. Yet the services are troubled by the continuing turnover of personnel.

Despite the large pools of draft-eligibles and their high level of education, youths who pick one of several programs in a "gambler's choice" soon become disenchanted. Trained young men quit as soon as they have complied with the draft and others as soon as they have learned a trade. The poor retention rate, of officers as well as enlisted men, has disturbed the Pentagon.

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, recently testified:

"It takes almost three years to train an airman in electronics to the point where he is pulling his share of the load.

In certain critical skills, we are losing as high as four out of five of our young airmen after their first enlistment.

"That means that in a four year enlistment you spend about \$25,000 for this man and you get only about a year's actual work. We are losing six out of ten of our young officers after they have served their obligated tour of duty."

In the meantime, there is a wide discrepancy also in the Reserve readiness standards. The Reserve forces traditionally have been regarded as major components of the national defense. Even when there was no military draft, Reserve units were maintained in training for wartime emergencies. Some Reserve units have a high rating; others, peopled with large numbers of men who have sought the "easy" way out of the draft, merely go through the paces.

The Administration already has abandoned the two weeks readiness period that it previously set as a goal for at least two Reserve divisions. Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell Gilpatric said the Pentagon was "wrong" in believing it could mobilize Reserves for a "cold war" situation, and the attitude of some Reserve leaders toward such service appears to confirm this opinion. The irony

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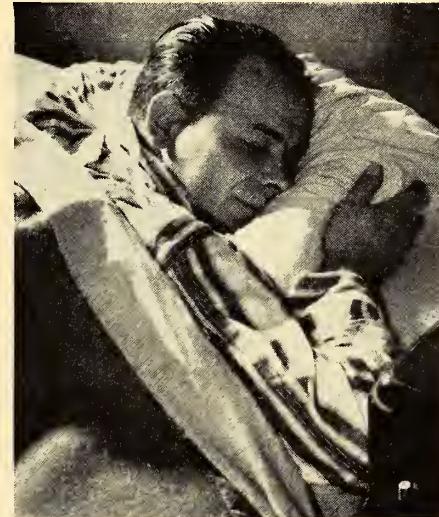
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lies in the Administration's basic policy that the country is faced not so much with the threat of all-out war as with "cold war" situations requiring rapid response.

Many critics of UMT would abandon the draft altogether. Aside from those who oppose compulsory military service on moral grounds, many feel that the Armed Forces should be reduced to elite fighting outfits that could be supported with voluntary enlistments.

Much of the support operation, according to this view, would then be turned over to Reserve units (also voluntarily manned), or to civilian organizations, commercial or voluntary. For example, many Reserve units today man Nike-Hercules anti-aircraft sites, while non-military men take part in the Civilian Air Patrol. At the huge missile launching establishments at Cape Canaveral and Vandenberg Air Force Base, civilian engineers play a major role.

The actual combat forces would be recruited, it is said, through suitable pay and other inducements, as well as with traditional military recruiting appeals to patriotism and desire for adventure.

On the other hand, it seems significant that, while accepting the draft and even seeking to broaden it, among the advocates of change in the existing formula is Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, who has had a hand in military conscription for more than 25 years.

Gen. Hershey believes that the nation and its youth would gain if all young men, with virtually no exceptions, were required to train for six months. At the conclusion of this training, they would be eligible for voluntary recruitment by the active Armed Forces but obliged at least to continue periodic training with a Reserve unit.

In this way, the General feels, military training would be universally applied and a large pool of trained men would be created and would be always available. The training period would be relatively short but everyone would be required to take it.

Young men of draft age would know that they must meet their service obligations. They would not be tempted by diverting choices or the possibility of eva-

sion. They and their families, their schools and the community in general could make plans subject only to major national emergencies.

The military would pick and choose among trained candidates who would be offered attractive professional careers. Those who adopted such careers would do so out of sincere choice rather than in a coin-toss between draft and enlistment. Such men would stay.

There would be no loss of strength if trainees fell away, since the ranks would constantly be replenished with new recruits. Those who returned to civilian life would meet their Reserve obligations in a carefully programmed plan synchronizing family duty and jobs. (There is a strong flavor of the Swiss National Guard in this.)

Such a proposal would require more training sites than now exist, although many existing locations in schools and parks could be used advantageously. It would save close to \$70,000,000 a year in Federal recruiting programs alone, not to mention local recruiting expenditures of the National Guard and other outfits.

Others go beyond Gen. Hershey. Instead of limiting Universal Military Training and Service to military tasks, some students of the subject advocate a form of conscription for various national chores — in civil defense, education, hospitals, various forms of military and other foreign assistance programs, tasks in the Peace Corps, etc.

The danger here would lie in possible unfair and unwarranted competition with free labor and free business enterprise. Precautions would also be required against concepts of regimentation in the nation.

No draft law can prove entirely satisfactory. Many officials do not want to stir another controversy. Others hold that since the existing UMT law was written more than ten years ago, conditions have changed sufficiently to warrant its reassessment on the New Frontier.

President Kennedy, commenting on the lot of the mobilized Reservist, said sympathetically that "life is unfair." But he certainly did not suggest that we do nothing to remove life's obvious inequities.

THE END

THE AMERICAN BELL

(Continued from page 9)

the Hall, which are only exposed when the show is about to start.

So far, approximately \$250,000 has been invested in "The American Bell," much of it for talent. The script was written by Archibald MacLeish, music is by David Amram, narration is by Frederic March, and a cast of 13 speaks for the historic personages of the play.

THE END

have an unobstructed view of the lights that appear inside the building and beneath the trees which direct attention to the words coming from those points. However, the sight and sound equipment is so concealed that visitors to Independence Hall during the day are not likely to be conscious of it. Much of the floodlighting, for example, comes from banks of lights built underneath benches facing

HAWAII...AFTER THREE YEARS OF STATEHOOD

(Continued from page 11)

the short period since its creation in October, 1960, the value of the East-West Center cannot be assessed. My guess is, this center for cultural and technical exchange will make Hawaii a showcase for the Pacific area, because it brings together East and West in a unique intellectual association. Congress gave the East-West Center \$10 million and Vice President Lyndon Johnson broke ground for the EWC on May 9, 1961. In Honolulu, senior scholars and technical trainees from all countries on the periphery of the Pacific basin are getting a true perspective of life in a working democracy.

Hawaii has the youngest population in America, 46 percent of its citizenry being 19 years and under. Over 90 percent of the total population (691,414 as of December 1961) was born under the United States flag, although almost 70 percent of Hawaii's residents are of non-Caucasian extraction. Of that 70 percent, some 36.9 percent are Japanese, 12.2 percent Filipino and 6.5 percent Chinese. Another 21.4 percent is comprised of, among others, Hawaiians, Koreans, Puerto Ricans, Negroes and Polynesians. Caucasians of American, French, British and other European ancestry make up 23.0 percent of the population. Because of this racial mixture, statehood in Hawaii has given greater meaning to international and intercultural understanding throughout the Pacific area. With a Congressman of Japanese ancestry, Daniel Inouye; a Senator of Chinese ancestry, Hiram Leong Fong; and other legislators and city councilmen of non-Caucasian origin, Hawaii dramatically demonstrates the equality of the races to the communist and non-communist world.

One of the great police chiefs of the United States is my good friend Dan Liu, Chief of Police of Honolulu. His reputation for efficiency in the conduct of his office in a great metropolitan city has earned for him this year the presidency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. I feel a sense of gratitude to the Chief since it was through him that I met Jim O'Neil, publisher of The American Legion Magazine, when he was National Commander.

Visitors from Asia whom I have met have told me that they were deeply impressed by Hawaii's racial equality, as they should be. Our 50th State has debunked Kipling's oft-quoted phrase that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

While statehood has proven a great stimulant, the actual integration of Hawaiian and U.S. economies has been in process for more than 150 years. At the turn of the 18th century, American clippers, China-bound, put in at Hono-

lulu for provisions and sometimes picked up cargoes of sandalwood. With the export of pineapples and sugar, trade with the rest of the world grew and soon Honolulu was the crossroad of the Pacific. Now, more than 1,300 overseas vessels call at Honolulu harbor every year, and five years ago Hawaii's international airport, Honolulu International Airport, ranked as the tenth busiest in the world. When statehood came, Honolulu was not only a major port for shipping and airlines, but the center for government, finance, trade, services, utilities, education and communications.

Today, half the people in Hawaii live in Honolulu. This concentration of activity and people has forced Honolulu to grow skyward. What else could it do? To control the exploding status quo, up went multi-storied office buildings, apartment houses, huge hotels and parking garages. Residential construction expanded. More restaurants, supermarkets, shopping centers and recreational facilities were built. None of these edifices are eyesores, but let's face it, the image of the little-grass-shack-in Kealakekua and the swaying grass skirt, still evoked by some travel ads, is a passing thing. You will still find shacks in Hawaii just

as you will find them in Manhattan. And Hawaiians still don native costume to entertain tourists. But Waikiki's skyline is beginning to look like Rio or Miami Beach. I am told that residents are protesting the threat to the natural beauty of Diamond Head, that numerous civic groups oppose further high-rise encroachments, and are concerned about "commercialism" in Waikiki, which they claim tends to taint "the aloha spirit." Writes Bill Norwood of Castle & Cooke: "We now have more night clubs and exotic dancers than previously, but we also have many more good restaurants." He might have added, more homes, more schools, more hospitals.

But despite these protests, building goes on. Ilikai, most ambitious of businessman Chinn Ho's apartment projects, will rise 27 stories with 1,056 units (co-operatively owned) and have a shopping mall on a \$7 million tract to compete with the Dillinghams'. Multimillionaire Chinn Ho, who is president of the Honolulu Stock Exchange and head of the \$30 million Capital Investment Company, is the grandson of a poor rice farmer who emigrated from China as a contract laborer to haole (white) sugar plantation owners. Chinn Ho took a cor-

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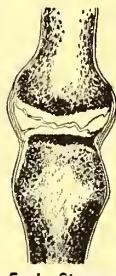
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CITY _____ ZONE STATE _____

respondence school course and went to work in the Bishop Bank (now First National) as an office boy. In 1947 he paid \$1 1/4 million for a 9,150 acre sugar plantation in Oahu and sold 4,000 acres of the tract, mainly to small farmers, for \$6 million. It is Chinn Ho who reported Oahu real estate values up 20 percent with statehood in 1959, and who now estimates that they are up 50 percent today. The average cost of a home in Hawaii is the highest of any state in the Union—\$20,900.

In reporting the view of my friend J. H. Shoemaker, of the Bank of Hawaii, that retirement will become a primary factor in Hawaii's economy in ten years time, I must also cite a recent survey of the First National Bank of Hawaii covering all the Islands (excluding metropolitan Honolulu), which reveals that currently only 257 retired persons live in Hawaii. Curiously, 10 percent of all pensioners of 81 Hawaiian firms presently live outside the State of Hawaii, chiefly because of three disadvantages to retirement in Hawaii: (1) scarcity of homes, (2) high cost of living and (3) children and grandchildren on the mainland.

In coming years this situation will change. Presently, giant-scale ventures are in motion to provide inexpensive facilities and services in attractive surroundings for retirees. Next year, retired people will be able to furnish and live in their own apartments or homes in Waikiki and elsewhere close to beaches, and cultural and recreational centers. In coming years, jets will bring them to the mainland in a few hours at low cost, to visit relatives and friends. Indeed, mainlanders themselves who have business connections in Hawaii may maintain second homes there which they will rent to vacationers when not in residence.

Statehood has stimulated the migration of business executives from the mainland, thus increasing the Caucasian percentage of population. On retirement, these mainlanders, it is my guess, will elect to remain. Meantime, they stiffen the competition for jobs and step up the tempo of city life.

Currently, tourism is the state's single biggest dollar producing industry and though the first white tourist to visit the Islands (Captain James Cook in 1779) was probably served up as the main course at a native luau (feast), nowadays visitors are greeted in the "aloha" tradition. Tourism jumped from 50,000 in 1951 to 240,000 when statehood came in 1959. In 1960 it reached 290,000. Last year the 319,422 people who visited Hawaii spent \$137 million there.

I guess the most vocal person on tourism in Hawaii, next to myself, is Henry J. (aluminum, cement, steel) Kaiser, who is building a \$350 million resort city called Hawaii-Kai. By 1970 he ex-

pects to have a population of 50,000 in some 12,000 homes. Mr. Kaiser predicts the U.S. vacation-travel industry, now \$34 billion, will double by 1970 and that travel to Hawaii will exceed the growth rate to any other spot on earth. He forecast some years ago that vacation business would become Hawaii's number one business and it has. Today it is bigger than the sugar cane and pineapple industries in creating jobs, income and economic activity.

The jet airlines and Hawaii Visitors Bureau, headed by Chinn Ho, both are cooperating in promoting Hawaii for conventioneers. In 1961, over 30,000 persons came to the Hawaiian Islands for group conferences of one kind or another. The United States, the greatest nation of "joiners" in the world, has trade and professional associations that hold 13,000 conventions a year. These convention groups are inclined to seek resort centers for their meetings and through the work of the H.V.B. it is hoped that more and more of them will select Hawaii. These factors, plus the additional tourist business provided by United States premium industries that give free trips to their top salesmen as sales incentives, will add to Hawaii's boom. Can you imagine a greater incentive to a salesman than to win a week for two at Waikiki?

The tourist boom has created another boom, this one in hotel and resort development. Laurence Rockefeller is developing a multimillion dollar resort. Henry Kaiser is building a residential community for 50,000 people. Sheraton and Hilton chains plan new hotels. Sheraton bought the Matson Hotels, including the famous Royal Hawaiian, and Hilton bought the Kaiser-developed Hawaiian Village. To take care of conventioneers, Kaiser-Burns Development Co. built a 1,000 seat Longhouse and a 2,000 seat Aluminum Dome auditorium in Hawaii. Many hotels have expanded their facilities to handle conventions. The Hilton chain's newly acquired Hawaiian Village vacation center projects an ultimate of 5,000 hotel rooms. Two 17-floor hotels with 439 guest units were completed this year, providing a present 1,100-room capacity.

Hawaii-Kai, the resort city Kaiser has started on 6,000 acres of Bishop Estate lands, will have a 20-mile long marina laced with peninsulas, providing front door docks and piers for hundreds of residential units. It will encircle Maunalua Bay, Koko Head Park and the Blowhole, spectacular surfing and beach areas stretching across the eastern end of Oahu island. The *Honolulu Star Bulletin* recently reported that new housing developments on Oahu amounted to the astounding total of \$1 billion for construction. This building boom has pushed land prices to record highs, but residential sections continue to creep up the hills

and through the valleys from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor. A "green belt" law recently has been enacted to protect agricultural acreage from further encroachment by the urbanizers. Conservationists fear that further urbanization will deplete the State's reserve of pineapple and sugar cane land and also citify this tropical paradise.

As on the U.S. eastern seaboard, the trend in Hawaii is to suburbia, and with the movement have come man-size problems, both social and political. Besides the quarter million or more people living



"That's the waste basket."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in Honolulu, another 150,000 live in the suburbs and outlying areas of Oahu. This population decentralization has necessitated modern freeways which intersect Honolulu and new highways that spread across the island. The cost for these improvements as well as the cost of more schools and teachers, hospitals and services, have to be met through increased taxes.

As tourism continues to grow and more people in Hawaii provide greater opportunities for business ventures, foreign investment is increasing. The gross state product in Hawaii today is close to \$2 billion. In 1961 it was \$1,800,000,000.

Total investment in all types of new construction has risen from \$97 million in 1955 to \$280 million in 1961. Last year there were understandably acute shortages in hotel, business and home accommodations.

My friend Morley Theaker, head of Sears Roebuck & Co., in Hawaii, is a converted mainland haole. This is his 11th year in our newest state. He tells me he grows more enamored of the Islands every year.

In his last letter to me, he said: "It has been interesting to see the sudden interest mainland companies have taken

in the State of Hawaii. Experts are here making studies for corporations to determine the advisability of locating factories, establishing retail stores, and the development or transfer of factories and companies representing mainland corporations. . . . The Trousdale interests are subdividing a large tract of land on this island . . . there is a skyscraper trend in our beautiful Waikiki which of course affects the Old Hawaiian charm; on the other hand there is no status quo and we have a commodity here which can not be obtained any other place in the U.S. and that is sunshine, practically every day, a year 'round temperature of 70-85 degrees and trade winds 90 days out of 100 which blow any smoke or impurities thousands of miles from our Garden Island . . . our fairyland in the Pacific.

Another of Hawaii's big booster's is my very good friend Lawson H. Riley, President of M. McInerny Ltd., one of Hawaii's finest specialty stores. "Jack" Riley spreads the "aloha spirit" throughout the world wherever he goes. He is a former President of the Rotary Club, the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers and the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii.

Typical of the way Hawaii's businessmen have expanded interest to the mainland are the cases of Kei Yamato, Hawaiian born Japanese-American, who heads Orchids of Hawaii, Inc., a New York concern that distributes millions of orchids annually; and Fin Hollinger, Canadian-turned-Kanaka, whose KPOI, No. 1 station in Hawaii now owns KMEN, San Bernardino and KMAK, Fresno, California.

With the inflow of investment dollars to Hawaii also comes a generous supply of technical people and their know-how . . . and these are equally as important as money.

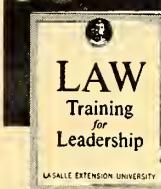
A fusion of Polynesian, Oriental and Occidental talents, skills and cultures, in short, people, is the chief resource of Hawaii. The post-war boom in real estate has created what Leslie Gould, Financial Editor of the *New York Journal American* described in a recent series as "Horatio Alger Millionaires," a group of second and third generation Chinese whose grandparents and parents, like those of Chinn Ho who was mentioned earlier, came over from China as contract labor to haole sugar plantation owners. Fearing Japanese invasion during the last war, many of these haoles sold their holdings to the Chinese.

One such Horatio Alger millionaire is Dr. Hung Wo Ching (Ph.D. Cornell), with more college degrees than any other industrialist on the Islands. Son of a Chinese cook on an old American-Hawaiian steamship, he is the largest stockholder in the Aloha Airlines, director of banks, utilities, corporations;

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aviator, tennis player and gifted cellist. Another, Rudy F. Tongg, 58-year-old Chinese polo player, is the founder of Aloha Airlines; Chairman, Honolulu Trust Company; Chairman of the American Finance; head of Tongg Publishing Co.; the Dodge agency; and owner of The Santa Barbara Polo Club. His family came from China in 1890 as contract farm laborers. Other millionaires of Chinese stock are Kan Jung Luke, President of the Hawaii National Bank; and my old friend, U.S. Senator Hiram Leong Fong. Hiram, now 54, graduated from Harvard Law School, and The University of Hawaii. To finance his elementary education, Senator Fong shined shoes, sold newspapers, delivered *poi*. His mother was a servant girl, his father a day laborer. He is the first Oriental in the United States Senate.

Hawaii is operational center for Pacific defense of the free world. Though defense is not a business in Hawaii, defense expenditures in 1961 brought in about \$408 million, an amount greater than that brought in by all other industries. During World War II defense expenditures reached \$800 million, causing

a recession when these expenditures declined after the war.

But defense spending is up again. Non-military Federal expenditures were \$117 million last year. Naturally, where nearly a half-billion dollars is spent by the Federal Government you'll find a beehive of bureaucracy, and Hawaii is buzzing with it.

Three years after statehood Hawaii still faces many problems from the past, as well as critical new ones created by the aftermath of statehood. For one thing, their jumble of laws needs reorganizing. But none of these is insurmountable if you understand the character of the people.

With the achievement of first class status has come maturity, dignity and opportunity to its citizenry - a lifting of the spirit and an intense desire to contribute to America's leadership in the fight for a free world. Education, social justice, honest public administration - Hawaii has these. Our newest state is the cultural link between Asia and America and, therefore, a most important asset in our unceasing and relentless war for the minds of men.

THE END

in all its military, political and human aspects.

Arms and Equipment of the Civil War, written and illustrated by Jack Coggins. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$5.95. Guide to the equipment, clothing, organization and weapons used by the Blue and the Gray.

The Webfoot Warriors, by Herbert Best. JOHN DAY, \$3.95. The story of the U.S. Navy's Underwater Demolition Team, a select and vital organization of 350 men.

Complete Book of Hunting, by Clyde Ormond. HARPER & ROW, \$5.95. An interesting and well-illustrated book which tells you everything you are likely to want to know about hunting game animals, waterfowl and upland birds.

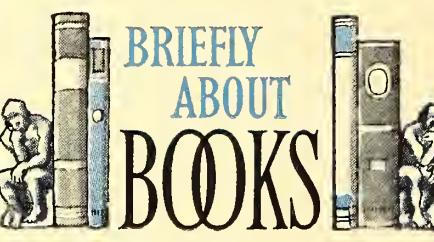
Guide to Racing Cars, by Brock Yates. STERLING, \$2.95. Covers all aspects of this sport, from Grand Prix racing to karting.

South Wind Red, by Philip Alexander. HENRY REGNERY CO., \$5.00. Explains why the communists are winning the cold war with such swiftness in our hemisphere.

Guatemala, by Mario Rosenthal. TWAYNE PUBLISHERS, \$4.50. The story of an emerging democracy which was able to throw off the yoke of communism.

Conscience of the Court, by Edward Sefton Porter. PRENTICE-HALL, \$3.95. True life cases from the files of New York City's Probation Department.

Tennis, by Pancho Gonzales. FLEET PUBLISHING CO., \$3.95. The new captain of the U.S. Davis Cup Team presents a complete book of instruction.



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United States Government Organization Manual, 1962-63 edition. Compiled by the Office of the Federal Register of GSA's National Archives and Records Service. Available from GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, D.C., \$1.50. A 761-page manual which provides an abundance of information concerning our Federal Government and how it works.

Horse Race Betting, by Fred Buck. ARCO PUBLISHING CO., \$4.50. One of the classics of horse race books in a new edition, explaining the working of the pari-mutuel plant and the bookmaker, and their relation to the sport.

Conflict, the History of the Korean War. By Robert Leckie. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$6.95. A meticulously documented and exciting book, the first full-scale account of the war

FEWER FATALITIES PER MILE

(Continued from page 19)

two hills and is not easily visible to approaching drivers. The crew boss switches on an automatic short-range transmitter packaged to be hung on a fence post or a telephone pole. A car approaches, and its radio—whether it happens to be playing or not—picks up this message: 'Construction work ahead, quarter of a mile.' What could be simpler?"

Nothing—except it's still a dream.

The value of this and other potential developments depends, of course, upon the driver, just as today's cars are safe only to the degree that the driver is careful. Modern cars, properly maintained, only rarely are themselves the cause of accidents. Tires which travel within posted speed limits seldom blow out if maintained and replaced at proper intervals. Brakes fail too often, but would do so far less if regularly inspected and maintained. Wheels almost never fly off and headlamps are almost 100 percent reliable if checked periodically. The final responsibility lies with the driver and no amount of shielding or strapping in is going to be of much help to, say, a drunk or sleeping driver who bores into an abutment at 90 mph.

One thing is provably apparent: Fatalities in terms of miles traveled are constantly dropping and even the total death tolls seem to be falling to permanently lower scales. Highest rate on record was 39,969 people killed in 1941. The toll ranged as high as 39,628 in the early Fifties, but hasn't reached 39,000 since 1956. The toll of some 38,000 last year included about 7,750 pedestrians, who wouldn't have been helped no matter how many safety developments had been engineered into the vehicles which hit them.

In the years since 1941, however, the number of cars in use has doubled, the number of miles traveled has more than doubled, and the death rate per 100 million vehicle miles has decreased steadily, from 12.0 in 1941 to 5.3 in 1960. Last year it was down to 5.2.

As AMA points out, the same kinds of cars are used everywhere in the nation, yet Connecticut continues to achieve a death rate more than 50 percent lower than at least half of the other states. In a recent five-year period, Chicago cut traffic deaths 30 percent. Despite twice as many vehicles on its streets, Detroit has managed to reduce average annual deaths by one-third since 1941. The New York Thruway in one recent year turned in a record 0.88 percent fatality rate against a national average more than five times as high per 100 million miles traveled.

How is the rate being cut? The most substantial contributors to lifesaving are

better traffic engineering, stronger enforcement, and broader driver education. Better roads themselves possibly are the major safety "device." By professional estimate, some 9,000 lives a year will be saved when the Interstate Highway System of limited-access freeways is completed, about ten years from now.

Authorities, however, are not waiting for the Federal highway system to be completed. Across the U.S. and elsewhere, studies to improve traffic controls, highway design and off-the-highway "design" are underway. Even computers are coming into major use.

Toronto, Ontario, by 1965 will have invested \$3.5 million in a program that will put 500 of its 750 traffic signals under electronic remote control. A month-long experiment proved to Toronto officials that electronic controls coupled to a giant computer speed traffic flow, reduce accident rates and boost traffic capacity. Every two seconds electronic detectors scan traffic volume at intersections and flash the findings over leased telephone wires to a central computer. The big brain analyzes and digests the facts about traffic flow at each intersection and also the number of vehicles approaching it from all directions. The computer measures the time the traffic signal should remain red or green and how long traffic will take to clear the crossing after the signal changes. Every two seconds the computer decides whether to change the light interval for the benefit of the greatest number of motorists.

During preliminary studies, Traffic Research Corp., Ltd., found that this control of 16 busy intersections cut evening rush hour delay by 11 percent, morning delay by 25 percent, and increased over-all traffic volume by more than 20 percent.

In Detroit, television has been put to work to unclog the city's expressways. Fourteen cameras on overhead bridges view traffic on a stretch of the John C. Lodge Freeway and feed their pictures to traffic engineers in a control center. As the cameras record accidents or other traffic jamming conditions, engineers alert oncoming motorists to various possibilities through a series of overhead lighted signals. A lighted green arrow above a lane means to proceed normally; a red X orders a halt; a series of speed limit numerals dictate the speed to be traveled. Engineers can also route motorists to exits, or channel them into open lanes.

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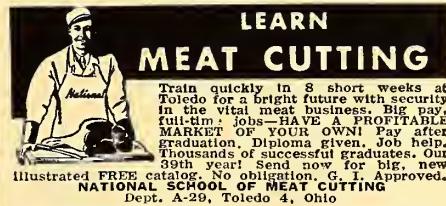
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to handle 1,500 vehicles an hour. But via TV, engineers have learned that volume is reduced appreciably on curves, and that drivers for some reason tend to slow down when approaching overhead bridges. On slight downgrades, capacity jumps to 2,000 vehicles per hour. The system has also produced at least one disconcerting effect of minor note: Children in many cars can't resist waving frantically at the TV cameras.

Still another electronic traffic director eliminates the rigid red-yellow-green time cycle of conventional signals and, in effect, "puts the green where it is needed when it is needed." This system, produced by Crouse-Hinds Co., responds to actual movement of traffic via actuating sensors embedded in the roadway or suspended overhead. The unit allows for left turns from either direction independently, or from both directions simultaneously, thus reducing the danger and delay inherent in left-turn situations. It helps prevent cars from jamming up while waiting for a chance — sometimes risky — to turn left. Or if traffic is heavy on an east-west street and very light on a cross street, the unit prohibits the "waste" of green light time by automatically switching to provide the go signal to motorists on the more heavily traveled east-west street.

In Warren, Mich., General Motors Research Laboratories have tested a system called the Traffic Pacer, which uses variable speed signs along the highway to advise motorists how fast or slow to go to arrive at the next intersection traffic signal while it is green. Stop lights or pre-intersection signals are situated be-

tween the various main intersections, thus regulating traffic so that it doesn't halt en masse at the intersections when the lights turn red. GM found that intersection capacity was greatly increased. Cycles in which 15 cars or more were passed in a 25.5-second green period were 8.3 percent more frequent than they were in a progressive interconnected system. The average number of cars "queued up" was 44 percent less than in a non-interconnected system.

A generally neglected aspect of highway safety is being attacked by Kenneth A. Stonex, a GM traffic expert, who notes that National Safety Council statistics show that roadside hazards alone are responsible for 30 percent to 35 percent of all traffic accidents. In other words, about one-third of all accidents involve a single vehicle that runs off the road and overturns, or crashes into a tree, signboard, fence or other obstacle.

Where speeds of 40 mph and over are anticipated, such men as Stonex agree that roadsides should be cleared of all obstacles, including deep drainage ditches, trees, etc., for a distance of at least 100 feet from the highway.

This program, like most safety endeavors, will require intensive public education if it is ever to become widely effective. For, just as many people prefer to risk their lives rather than wrinkle their trousers or skirts by buckling on a lap belt, so many nature lovers and advertisers would seek injunctions to stop efforts for removing potentially hazardous trees or signboards along roadside rights of way.

THE END

DO YOU SAVE WITH TRADING STAMPS?

(Continued from page 15)

markups than food chains, require only 7 to 9 percent in additional sales to offset the cost of purchasing stamps. Thus, stamp costs may also be lower. On the other hand, gas stations, which operate on extremely low markups, usually have a tougher time getting price-conscious motorists to pay for trading stamps. One owner in my area admitted that his business fell off substantially after he tacked on two cents per gallon to cover stamp costs.

Discount department stores, which are charter members of the "low markup" club, have thus far snubbed stamps almost completely. Why? Because the stamp company is a potential competitor where it offers similar appliances and other goods. Also, most discount stores are brand new and are expanding so rapidly that as yet they don't need this type of incentive.

For these reasons, however, several stamp plans redeemable for cash are beginning to sprout up. Two such plans are Pot-O-Gold, produced by Community

Stamps, Inc., and ADD Stamps, produced by Action Discount Dollars Corp., both of New York City. Cash stamps are distributed on the same basis as the others, or one for every ten cent purchase, but have a redemption value of \$3 per book in cash. They can be spent as filled books only. For example, if you wanted to buy an item costing \$4 in a store which handled cash stamps, you would turn in one filled book plus \$1. The estimated cash value of other stamp plans is generally under \$2 per book.

Speaking of cash values, there's a humorous side to how much mileage can be squeezed from stamps. A few months ago, an enterprising fellow from California financed a 13-day hitchhike junket across the country via trading stamps. This chap wore two signs, one proclaiming that he was Roger from Laguna on his way to Broadway and the other announcing that he was prepared to give trading stamps for rides. Lifts came easy. He walked only about 75 miles during the 3,000-mile trip and ar-

rived in Manhattan with ten of his original 23 stamp books intact. Along the way, one book got him a roast beef dinner, and in Las Vegas he obtained dinner, breakfast and a room at the Flamingo Hotel — all for a single book. Ordinarily this Flamingo "package" would have set him back about \$30. And — wonder of wonders — a bellhop at a hotel in Indianapolis took two pages of stamps in lieu of the usual tip.

According to Associated Press, stamps even got involved in divorce proceedings not long ago. It seems that a young Chicago couple accumulated about 14 books before their marriage went on the rocks. They started fighting over a half-filled book and the miffed Mrs. ordered hubby to leave. He stamped out — with the stamps — but later had to return them as part of an alimony-waived property settlement.

On Long Island, N.Y., a group of housewives has been playing mah-jongg for stamps instead of money. The game, they report, helped one woman accumulate 42,000 stamps which were redeemed for a portable typewriter. According to the mah-jonggers, the system had this advantage: if you lose, you're not losing something of immediate value. If you win, paradoxically, you have the satisfaction of hoarding the proceeds in a book, whereas small change dropped into a purse may be forgotten or fall prey to the popsicle set.

Taking due recognition of these trends, Triple-S Blue Stamps, a captive stamp company owned by the Grand Union supermarket chain, recently began redeeming its stamps for full course dinners at five New York eating places. Samples: an Italian dinner for two costs four books; a Polynesian dinner and floor show costs seven and one-half books.

This gives rise to the question — can you swap Purple Stamps for Pink? One sharp fellow in Utica, N.Y. tried to become the "Sultan of Swap" last year by establishing a National Stamp Bank. He offered to exchange unwanted stamps for any type collected by the consumer at a fee of ten cents per 60 stamps. However, this, and a subsequent effort by a New Jersey retail organization, were blocked in the courts by Sperry and Hutchinson. They charged that stamp swapping is an "unfair business practice" and pointed out that stores which deal in S & H Green Stamps without an agreement with the company are deriving benefits from something they haven't paid for. S & H also contends that it never relinquishes ownership of stamps to anyone, even after a shopper takes them home.

Thus far, I may have given you the impression that trading stamps are pretty much a "one book" show. True, the size and merchandising aplomb of Sperry and Hutchinson, with 800 redemption centers and around 100,000 retail accounts

cannot be underestimated. Its Green Stamps are carried by such leading food chains as Acme, National Tea, Winn-Dixie, Red Owl, First National Stores, Loblaw, King Kullen and Elm Farm as well as in W. T. Grant department stores. In a recent drive in the New York metropolitan area, S & H signed up 154 area Safeway supermarkets (purchased last fall by First National Stores), 200 Wheilan Drug Stores and 110 Cushman bakeries.

However, E. F. MacDonald Company, creator of Plaid Stamps, entered the field only last fall but expects to reach S & H's present sales level by 1965. Plaid has already hooked 19,000 customers, including the biggest fish of them all — A & P supermarkets — and expects to add another 16,000 customers this year. A & P has unfurled Plaids in about half of its 4,400 market network around the country and is elated with the results. Many markets are showing 30 to 40 percent sales gains or far above the break-even point on stamps.

Plaid still must catch the number two stamp company, Top Value Enterprises, cooperatively owned by Kroger Company and other supermarket chains. Top Value Stamps account for about \$100,000,000 in annual sales through more than 30,000 retail outlets. Major accounts include Stop and Shop, Penn Fruit, American Stores and Giant Food. Behind Plaid rank Gold Bond, Blue Chip, King Korn, Merchants Green (Philadelphia), Gold Bell, Triple-S Blue Stamps, Royal Stamps and Frontier Stamps.

There are dozens of other very small stamp outfits, but dealing with them may present some problems. Assume that X Stamps, a small organization, is pinning its hopes on Zilch supermarkets. If Zilch management decides to make a switch to a stamp with more drawing power, X Stamps may go under. Something similar to this occurred recently when a stamp company in Michigan went bankrupt. Had it not been for some fast action by S & H and several other industry-minded stamp organizations, some 45,000 savers in Michigan and Ohio might have found their ardent stamp collecting going for naught.

This brings us to the industry's Achilles Heel — legislative restriction and fear of more. Stamp companies are extremely sensitive to the complaints of disgruntled stamp savers because the industry fully realizes that stamps are not now, and perhaps never will be, legal in all states. Anti-stamp legislation was introduced in about 20 states last year, mostly in the Far West. In Wyoming, the State Supreme Court upheld a law barring trading stamp firms from that state. Now that A & P has entered the stamp fold, the ten largest supermarket chains in the nation are all giving them. This

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may give the anti-stampers some ammunition for charges along monopoly lines. However, Benson and Benson, in its survey, found that less than one person in ten would condone government action to eliminate stamps.

What are the chances of your food store discontinuing the giving of stamps? Most authorities agree that they are much more difficult to drop than to pick up. Last year, less than 1 percent of all the stamp-giving supermarkets dropped them. In 1962, Loblaw food stores in several parts of the East discontinued using their own private label stamps and Kroger discontinued stamps in one region of its far-flung operations. In both cases, however, the stamps were not doing well in areas where competitive stamps were going like hot cakes.

In view of these uncertainties, it is definitely to your advantage to save stamps issued by the larger, stronger companies. The fact that they operate more redemption centers should also be considered. How would you feel about a 50-mile trip to pick up a toaster? Competition among stamp plans is getting tougher and even S & H admits that stamps will probably become less profitable for all as advertising and other costs rise. The resulting squeeze is bound to hurt the smaller stamp companies first.

But stamps are here to stay — you can bank on that. Their durability is amply illustrated by the story of Blue Chip Stamps, the "maverick" of the field, formed several years ago by nine food and drug chains in Los Angeles. The Blue Chip founding fathers deliberately set out to kill stamps with stamps, by so saturating a market that no one could make a profit on them. Non-profit Blue Chip has no franchise policy — anyone can buy them — and they cost the merchants less than most stamps. In 1960, Blue Chip "blitzed" the Los Angeles area and reportedly sold one billion stamps in the first weeks alone. So complete was the job that many stores and gas stations on all four corners of an intersection were offering them. Even A & P relented enough to let 20 of its supermarkets in the area give Blue Chips. But when the owners of Blue Chip sat back to watch them "fade away," the script took an unexpected turn. Blue Chips stayed healthy, and are still flourishing on the west coast today.

The very existence of Plaid Stamps also reinforces stamps' durability. E. F. MacDonald Company, creator of Plaid Stamps, helped organize Top Value Stamps in 1955. Two years later, however, MacDonald sold its interest in the latter because it believed that stamps were not going to stick. The fact that MacDonald has gone back into stamps on such a large scale in 1961-62 indicates that management has had a big change of heart.

Forward-looking Sperry and Hutchinson is also promoting non-retail use of stamps, particularly as an incentive for better performance by workers in offices and plants. These include rewards for salesmen who have exceeded their quotas, programs to stimulate compliance with safety instructions, maintaining quality control, rewarding suggestion box contributions, and improving attendance records.

If office managers start handing out stamps along with weekly pay envelopes, it could greatly enhance your chance of accumulating filled books for redemption.

Time is the biggest deterrent to stamp saving. Most catalog items cost from



"Don't wait till I come home to discipline him dear. Wallop him now!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

one to 15 books, but you need a houseful of chow hounds to save more than one or two books per month. With this in mind, it is definitely to your advantage not to try to save too many different types of stamps. Concentrate on one or two and use as many of the neighboring merchants who give the same stamp as possible.

Here's another tip — keep your eye open for extra stamp offers. In 1961, food retailers gave out more than \$30,000,000 worth of extra stamps through bonus offers on particular products. Bonus offers are particularly valuable if they are made on national or regional brands because those manufacturers usually pay the cost of the special in one way or another. That way you are likely to get a price as well as stamp saving. Of course, you won't want to pile up the pantry with canned avocados just because the Zilch outfit will give you an additional 25 Purple Stamps for buying them.

Another thing — don't let your enthusiasm for stamps wane because you over-shot the mark. Stamp companies are

careful not to jam up their catalogs with large high-priced appliances which would require years of saving. Socking stamps away for a smaller premium takes less than half as long and is far less frustrating. Also, it is a good idea to hold back one book when you turn in the rest for that new clock. If you need six books, save seven before you tramp down to the redemption center. That will give you a start on your next goal and protect against that "let down" feeling.

Above all, redeem your stamps for something. Unredeemed stamps make money for the issuing companies but everyone else loses. It's difficult to tell just how much unredeemed stamps contribute to the issuer's profits because there is no time limit in redemptions. No matter how good you are with a knife and fork, some big ticket premiums are going to require years of book saving.

Sperry and Hutchinson says its redemption rate has averaged 95 percent for over 30 years and the Internal Revenue Service allows the company to use this rate for income tax purposes. Trade authorities believe the industry rate of redemptions is about 90 percent, although some critics put the figure at only 60 percent. Sperry & Hutchinson also keeps a large reserve for stamps outstanding.

It seems likely that whatever the redemption rate is, it is rising. For one thing, stamp savers are getting wiser. When First National Stores bought Safeway's New York division, it switched from Gold Bond to S & H Green Stamps. In many Gold Bond redemption centers, there was a run on fewer-book items as savers realized that they would not be able to make the higher ticket item level. But the important thing is that they got something valuable for their stamps! You should also.

As retail trade becomes more and more saturated with stamps, redemption rates are likely to go higher. And as they do, forgotten stamps will doubtless become less of a factor in the profitability of stamp firms.

In sum, nearly everybody likes trading stamps. Benson and Benson found that if there are two or more in a family, 66 percent save stamps. If there are three or more, over 80 percent save them. Among households with \$5,000 annual income and under, seven out of ten save stamps. Among households with \$5,000 annual income and over, eight out of ten save. Similar strong preference was found in various age groups. Women (78 percent) like them better than men, but their preference for stamps is only a little greater.

Most people seem to realize that when they save stamps they are not getting something for nothing. But used wisely, stamps can serve you well. Happy saving!

THE END

THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



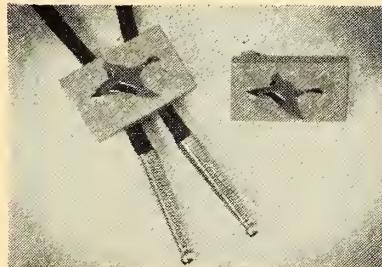
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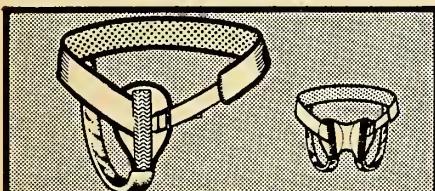
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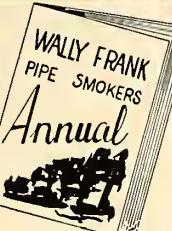
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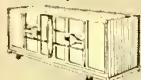
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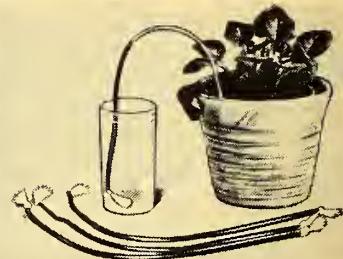


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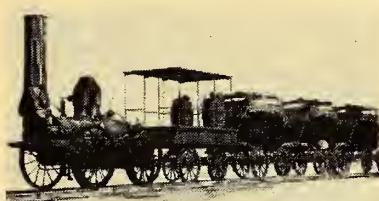
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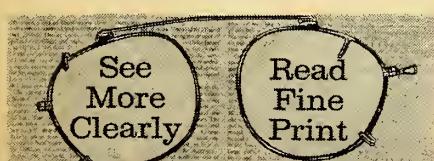
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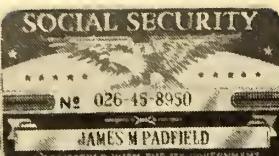
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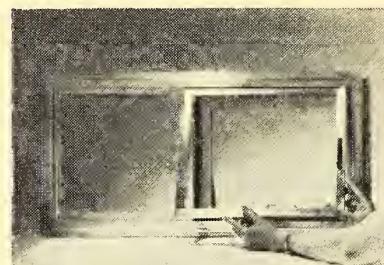
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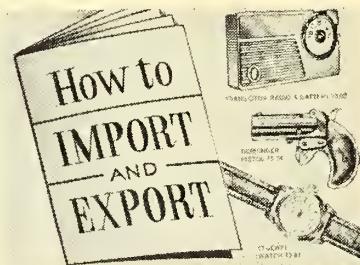
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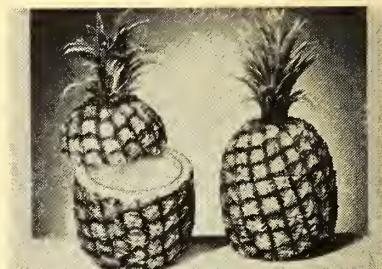
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PARTING SHOTS



"Remember now — not a word to your mother."

DON'T TREAD ON ME!

A rather large woman, edging her way into a crowded bus, stepped on a man's toe as he was about to get up.
 "Please, ma'am," said the man, "get off my foot."
 "Why don't you put your foot where it belongs," she answered sharply.
 "Please, ma'am," he retorted, "don't tempt me."

HERM ALBRIGHT

BIG MOUTH

After saying no words for four long years, the baby son finally complained at breakfast. "Mom, the toast is burnt!"
 His amazed mother shrieked joyfully. "Junior, you talked! How come you've never talked before?"
 "Well," Junior replied evenly. "Up to now everything's always been okay."

CHARLES CARROLL

THESPIAN LAMENT

The young actor was complaining to a friend about his unemployment problem.
 "You know," he said, "I haven't had an acting job on the stage, in the movies, on television or on radio in almost a year."
 "In that case," responded the friend, "why don't you give it up then?"
 "Don't be silly," retorted the actor. "It's my bread and butter!"

F. G. KERNAN

THE HAPPY HUNTRESS

The husband had taken his wife on her first hunting trip. After several unsuccessful shots, she was ready to give up, but he persuaded her to give it one more try. With the next shot she gave a happy shout, and called, "George, I've hit it. Just listen to that language."

AL SPONG

FATIGUED PHARMACISTS

Druggists are so overworked these days that their life is just sheer druggery.
 A. W. STINSON

JUST-A-THOUGHT . . .

I never cease to be surprised . . .
 It leaves me a little dizzy . . .
 Observing how little work it takes . . .
 To keep some people busy . . .

HAROLD HELFER

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It's easy to find a silver lining if it isn't your cloud.

ANNA HERBERT

CALORIE CONSCIOUS

Not only is being slim
 Healthier and more fun,
 But it's easier keeping our chin up
 If we have only one!

MAY RICHSTONE

PHILO\$OPHY

Love of money is the route of all people.

ISHAM P. BYRON, JR.

SHOP TALK

"Pork and Beans" says the label
 But when they're put on the table
 And I am ready to dine
 There's plenty of beans to fill the fork
 But if you're able to find the pork
 Your eyes are better than mine.

BERTON BRALEY

DAFFYNITION

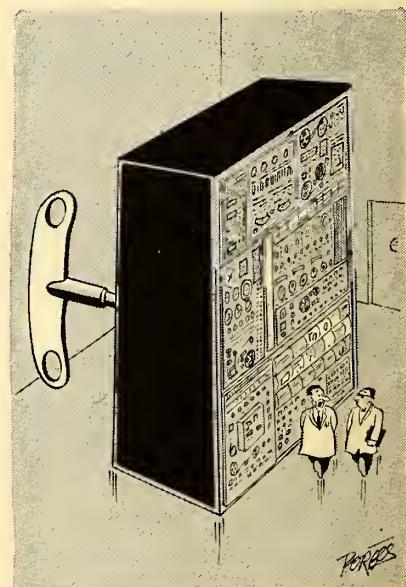
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M. C. SPEAKER

VOX POPULI?

Congressmen waxing,
 Bitter and hot,
 How to give away billions,
 That we ain't got.

L. G. HARRIS



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